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CRIME BUSTERS

In England, Video Cop on Patrol In Russia, a Show About Force

By Steve Coll

Washington Post Service

KING'S LYNN, England — Inside the winged, brick police headquarters of this placid Middle England market town, Sergeant Peter Thompson flips on his video recorder to demonstrate a high-technology crime-fighting system that is the stuff of paranoid science fiction — and, it appears, a model for Britain's future.

On Sergeant Thompson's black-and-white monitor, a lone woman walks nervously in the town center just before midnight. Two teenagers in leather jackets and Mohawk haircuts stalk her. One of the teens shatters a shop window with his boot, snags the aerial off a car, turns over a garbage can, pulls a piece of fried chicken from the refuse and chomps on it as the woman looks on in alarm.

"That's the quality of job we've got in this town!" Sergeant Thompson cackled in disgust as he watched, using the English term for a teenage thug.

But fear not. Suddenly, two policemen rush from out of camera range, intercept the ruffians, wrestle the troublemaker under control and assure the woman she can go on her way.

That videotaped arrest is but one of hundreds made since 1992 with the aid of a video surveillance system that allows the King's Lynn police to peer with cameras into the nooks and crannies of their town's public spaces, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year.

Besides generating on-the-spot arrests, such pervasive video surveillance has slashed property crime in the town center, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars in insurance losses.

The King's Lynn system is the most advanced example of a trend sweeping Britain. Rattled by rising street crime and unrestrained by a written constitution or an enshrined right to privacy, at least 300 towns and counties around the country have installed or are planning pervasive video surveillance of public spaces to catch and deter criminals, according to Photo-Scan Ltd., a leading installer.

The market for such systems in Britain has quadrupled since 1989 to more than \$200 million a year, according to the British Security Industry Association.

The Home Office, which oversees Britain's police, See CAMERAS, Page 5

By Michael Specter

New York Times Service

LYUBERTSY, Russia — The day started early with riot troops in black masks storming a bank and freeing six hostages. Soon after, paratroops dropped into a blazing house to capture three terrorists.

Then men in combat gear ran a gauntlet — each carrying a moneybag in one hand and an automatic weapon in the other. Land Rovers dodged grenades. Sharpshooters fired from speeding cars at bank robbers. And all the while a popular band played blues in the background.

Those ugly events, and many more like them, were part of "Kriminal Show 94," the first public demonstration of the increasing might of Russia's private security forces.

Sponsored by nearly a dozen major banks, the competition was held in the woods of this city near Moscow, which has become famous for spawning one of the world's most aggressive Mafia gangs, as the Russians call them. Crowded with spectators who came with their own bodyguards, "Kriminal Show 94" was as much a sign of the times in Russia as Slickers bars, casinos or BMWs.

No business of any kind that has large amounts of cash lying around can afford to operate without full, visible and heavily armed protectors in most major cities. Until recently, the majority of camouflage-clad security guards were hardly a match for the criminals. But if the sponsors of "Kriminal Show 94" have their way, that will change.

"With the Yeltsin anti-crime decree, all organizations that try to stop criminals have increased their vigilance," said Valeri A. Shishkin, a senior official at one of Moscow's many new private security companies. Mr. Shishkin served as chief "umpire" for the competition.

"Normal people can't live quietly anymore," he said, standing before the prizes for the best teams, an array of high-technology weapons. "We want to show that the government is not the only group that can help protect Russian citizens."

Private companies have started to compete with the police for many reasons: The Russian police are often poorly trained and are notoriously underpaid. They have provided little challenge to the mob.

But this is dangerous ground for Russia. In See BUSTERS, Page 5

U.S. Signals Possible End To Trade Ban On Belgrade

Christopher Sees Move To Close Bosnia Border As 'Partially Effective'

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

SHANNON, Ireland — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Tuesday that he would consider easing the trade embargo against Serbia if its five-day-old decision to cut off trade with Bosnia's Serbs proves effective.

Praising Belgrade's announcement that it was closing its border as a way of pressuring the Bosnian Serbs to accept a peace plan, Mr. Christopher told reporters that Serbia's move "has been at least partially effective."

But he said that more time would be needed to determine whether Serbia was strictly enforcing the announcement that President Slobodan Milosevic made last Thursday to close Serbia's border with Bosnia, except for food and medicine.

In recent months, the United States has been far more resistant than the European powers and Russia to the idea of easing the trade sanctions against Serbia. At the same time, the White House, prodded by Congress, has hinted it would push to lift the arms embargo that is squeezing Bosnia's Muslims.

The Bosnian Serbs have rejected the peace plan, and their leader, Radovan Karadzic, has vowed to fight on, even though Serbia has turned back hundreds of trucks seeking to cross into Bosnia.

Talking to reporters aboard his plane en route from Israel to a refueling stop in Ireland, Mr. Christopher said, "If there is a substantial period of enforcement of the intention that was expressed, if the border was effectively closed and if the Bosnian Serbs seem to be deprived of important aid in war-making materials, there clearly would be a case for an easing of the sanctions."

Mr. Christopher added, "I'll not be one of the first to advocate that. I'd want to see a lot of solid evidence."

Generous logistic support from Serbia, including weapons, has been an important factor behind the Bosnian Serbs' ability to capture 72 percent of Bosnia.

The secretary of state sounded like other Western officials who fear that the latest promise to close the border could prove a hollow public relations gesture.

"It will take some time to assess fully whether the closure of the border is effective," Mr. Christopher said. "It's a long border with a number of crossing points. All I can say is there are some encouraging early indications. But we will be very cautious before we express our final evaluation."

Eager to have the embargo lifted, Mr. Milosevic ordered the border closure to signal to the United States and other major powers that Serbia wants peace and backs their efforts to pressure the Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plan. Under the plan, formulated by the major powers, the Bosnian Serbs would receive 49 percent of Bosnia, while the Muslim-Croatian alliance would get 51 percent.

In July, Mr. Christopher and the foreign ministers of Britain, France, Germany and Russia threatened to move to tighten the embargo on Serbia within two weeks if it did not support the peace plan.

Daniel Williams of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

Under a measure being worked out with See BOSNIA, Page 5

Syrians Hope To Sign Deal With Israel by End of Year

New York Times Service

SHANNON, Ireland — American diplomats said Tuesday that President Hafez Assad of Syria still hoped to sign a peace agreement with Israel by the end of the year, a goal that has also been set by President Bill Clinton.

A senior administration official traveling with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Mr. Assad had told the secretary that he still wanted to meet the objective he announced in January of achieving peace with Israel this year — a goal that many Middle East experts thought had slipped because of the slow pace of the peace talks.

In his most detailed comments yet about the Syrian-Israeli talks, Mr. Christopher spoke of slow but steady progress that was hard to describe in detail because the talks involved so many intricate, interlocking issues.

In a news conference aboard his plane en route from Israel to a refueling stop in Ireland, Mr. Christopher added that the two sides "were not utterly self-absorbed."

"They were thinking about what the needs of the other party were," he said.

From Mr. Christopher's remarks, it became clear that the early stages of the indirect peace talks were over, and that Israel and Syria had begun probing each other to determine what the other's bottom line was — which issues were most important to the other side, and on which issues the other side might be most willing to compromise.

Mr. Christopher and his aides indicated that the two sides had stopped playing a psychological game in which each dug in and insisted the other make the first concession.

Mr. Christopher, who was in Damascus and Jerusalem three weeks ago, said: "I felt my last trip had removed some of the major psychological barriers. There was less testing between the parties and more down-to-earth discussion."

"I found in this conversation there was a very conscientious searching on both sides as to the needs of the other parties."

American officials have often said the See SYRIA, Page 5



FOREST OF ASHES — Residents of California's Garden Valley and Kelsey areas, near Placerville in the Sierra Nevada foothills, surveying fire damage.

Economic News Is Good, but Not Necessarily for Clinton

By Richard Morin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A booming economy has proved to be a political bust for President Bill Clinton, whose popularity continues to founder despite continued good economic news, according to the latest Washington Post/ABC News poll.

Mr. Clinton's overall job approval rating stood at 47 percent in the latest survey, down from 56 percent just four months

ago. And fewer than half of those interviewed said they approved of the job that Mr. Clinton has done handling the economy, a rating that has remained largely unchanged over the last 10 months despite good news on the deficit, inflation, jobs and unemployment.

That is not the only bad news in the survey for the administration. Fewer than four in 10 Americans approve of Mr. Clinton's handling of foreign affairs, and just

half expect Mr. Clinton and Congress to make significant improvements in the nation's health-care system.

Even the good news is not that good. Most Americans think Whitewater is not an important issue. But nearly half of those surveyed think the president did something wrong in connection with Whitewater, even if many are not sure exactly what, and a majority suspect that some of his senior staffers erred.

With so many things appearing to be

going wrong, it is understandable that Mr. Clinton and his supporters are dismayed that he does not get more credit for one thing that is going right: the economy.

"It is truly staggering the mismatch between the public perceptions of the government and the administration's handling of the economy and the objective news on the economy," said Thomas E. Mann, director of governmental studies at the

See CLINTON, Page 5

France Widens Clampdown Against Algerian Militants

Reuters

PARIS — France banned five Islamist publications on Tuesday and detained 36 more people after a third night of police roadblocks in Paris in a widening clampdown on Algerian Muslim fundamentalists.

An Interior Ministry order published in the official Journal on Tuesday outlawed five foreign periodicals accused of containing incitement to terrorism against France.

The crackdown was set off by the killing of five French officials by Islamic guerrillas in Algiers last week, which led the government to intern without trial 17 suspected Algerian fundamentalists.

The military wing of the Islamic Salvation Front, outlawed in Algeria, has threatened to retaliate unless France frees the detainees.

Citing "urgent grounds in the current context," the order signed by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said the five periodicals, published in French or Arabic, were barred from distribution, circulation and sale in France.

"Their distribution could endanger public order because of their violently anti-Western and anti-French tone and the calls for terrorism which they contain," it said.

The papers were identified as Al Ansar,

published in Warsaw by "supporters of jihad or holy war in Algeria and elsewhere," Al Ribat, Al Jihad, Al Fatah al Mouhine and Front Islamiste du Salut.

The Paris police said 36 people were detained during a third successive night of spot checks on vehicles and pedestrians in railway stations, airports and key intersections in the capital.

The latest arrests took to 109 the number of people held for possible prosecution after being picked up on the streets since Saturday night.

Altogether, 2,777 people and 1,434 vehicles were checked on Monday night. Sever-

al of those detained were foreigners held because of irregularities in their papers.

On Monday, an Algerian-born science student was placed under investigation and remained in custody after being arrested collecting an arms cache from a locker at a suburban Paris supermarket.

The police said he was wanted in connection with a post office hold-up in the Rouen area last month. There was no suggestion that the incident was politically motivated.

More than 4,000 Algerians have been killed in worsening civil strife since the

See FRANCE, Page 5

Kiosk

Craxi Will Appeal to European Court

PARIS (Reuters) — The disgraced former Italian prime minister Bettino Craxi, sentenced to 8½ years in prison for fraud last month, vowed in a letter published on Tuesday to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr. Craxi, who has refused to return to Italy and is believed to be living at his vacation home in Tunisia, wrote to the French newspaper Le Monde. In the letter, he asserted that he had been convicted of offenses going back 14

years that had been annulled and were covered by the statute of limitations.

"In no way do I intend to give up. I am preparing now to denounce my accusers and my judges for grave violations of the law which they committed deliberately and to go to the Italian appeal court and the European Court in Strasbourg," he wrote.

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Book Review Page 8.

Cost of Secretly Funded Spy Site Leaves Senators Publicly Dismayed

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior members of the Senate intelligence committee say they were shocked to find that a huge new spy satellite headquarters under construction outside Washington would cost \$350 million. They say the Pentagon and Central Intelligence Agency had concealed the full expense of the project from them.

"You've got to see it to believe it," said Senator John Warner of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the committee. "I was absolutely astonished at the magnitude and the proportions of this structure."

The project in question is a 1-million-square-foot complex near Chantilly, Virginia, close to Dulles International Airport, being built to house about 3,000 contractors and government workers employed by the

National Reconnaissance Office, the nation's most secret intelligence agency.

[President Bill Clinton ordered Tuesday a full investigation into the construction of a secret \$310 million spy complex in Virginia and directed that the project be declassified, Reuters reported from Washington.]

[Mr. Clinton ordered the director of Central Intelligence, R. James Woolsey, and the deputy defense secretary, John Deutch, to determine why Congress was not fully informed of the scope and cost of the complex being constructed in nearby Chantilly, Virginia.]

The existence of the National Reconnaissance Office was a state secret until late 1992, and almost nothing is known about it, other than its mission of building the nation's spy satellites. Its annual budget, secretly appropriated, buried within the Pentagon's accounts in the so-called "black budget," and never publicly disclosed, has been estimated at \$6 billion, or

about three times the budget of the entire State Department.

It appears that the new complex was buried so deeply and concealed so successfully that the ranking members of the Senate intelligence committee were, in their words, "shocked and dismayed to learn" its real cost. They now say that the true sum was "never effectively disclosed to our committee."

Martin C. Faga, director of the National Reconnaissance Office from September 1989 to March 1993, said: "It was a stealthy course, of course — purposefully so. But that was a reason why it was discussed in detail with the intelligence committee." Almost all of the briefings given to the Senate and House intelligence committees take place in secret.

"I don't think there's any doubt the committee knew the facility was being built," Mr. Faga said in an interview. "We briefed them in '90, '91, '92. But that

doesn't mean the committee understood what it was going to cost. These are complex projects. It's perfectly plausible that folks were looking at pieces of the budget, not looking at other pieces, not seeing that there's an aggregate cost there. I can easily imagine that they did not recognize what was going on."

The handful of private analysts who try to track the National Reconnaissance Office and its satellites expressed astonishment at the committee's outcry.

"There's a third of a billion-dollar puzzle palace out there in Virginia and nobody noticed?" said John Pike, director of space policy at the Federation of American Scientists. "What we have here is a failure to communicate."

The National Reconnaissance Office complex was begun in 1990 and is scheduled to be completed in 1996.

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	1.95	Down	0.40%
3755.76		115.20	
The Dollar			
	Tues close	previous close	
DM	1.5818	1.5825	
Pound	1.5386	1.5386	
Yen	101.295	101.50	
FF	5.419	5.4195	
Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	40 L.Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Comoros	1.400 CFA	Qatar	4.00 Riels
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lire	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 35.000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh
Lebanon	1,500 L.L.	U.S. Mail	(Eur.) \$1.10

Burundi's Capital Shut for Second Day 15 Die in Clashes as Envoys Fear a Repeat of Rwanda

Reuters
BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Strikes and clashes shut down Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, for a second day Tuesday, and authorities stepped up security as diplomats feared the country may follow neighboring Rwanda down the path to conflict.

At least 15 people have been killed in Burundi in two days of clashes involving youths of the minority Tutsi tribe.

Aid officials warned that their operations to help refugees in southwest Rwanda and eastern Zaire might be affected unless the security situation improved.

A strike called by opposition groups and clashes by Tutsi protesting the arrest of their leaders brought Bujumbura to a complete halt, witnesses said.

The government stepped up security, deploying hundreds of soldiers and policemen in the city center. Youths set up barricades with burning tires on roads downtown.

The unrest was set off by the arrest of the opposition politician Mathias Hitiimana, leader of the Tutsi-led Party for the Reconciliation of the People.

Witnesses said scores of people were wounded in the clashes that began Sunday and continued the next day. They counted 15 people killed.

Bujumbura was calm Tuesday but markets, banks and shops were closed.

Burundi has the same ethnic mix as Rwanda: majority Hutu, minority Tutsi.

Burundi's Tutsi leadership was gradually yielding power to the Hutu over the last few years but renegade Tutsi soldiers murdered the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndayize, last October.

His successor, Cyprien Ntaryamira, also a Hutu, was killed in a plane crash with the Rwandan military strongman Juvenal Habyarimana, in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, on April 6.

■ New Violence Possible

Barry James of the International Herald Tribune reported earlier from Paris:

Human-rights monitors and aid workers fear Burundi could also dissolve into violence, particularly if the withdrawal of French troops from the security zone they have established in southwestern Rwanda is followed by a flight of Hutu refugees across the border into Burundi.

After assassinating Mr. Ndayize, Tutsi troops carried out a campaign of repression against Hutu civilians, according to a recent report by a commission of inquiry set up by Human

Rights/Watch Africa and several other human-rights monitors.

"The army and police used excessive and unnecessary force, including heavy machine guns of 14.5-millimeter and 20-millimeter cannons, armored vehicles and helicopters against a civilian population that was usually trying only to flee or to protect itself," the report said.

About 50,000 people were killed, either by the army or in ethnic massacres and reprisals.

The commission of inquiry discovered that much of Burundi had been turned into a wasteland, abandoned by the population and guarded by heavily armed troops. Towns were destroyed and pillaged. Forests were burned to smoke out refugees. Schools, prisons and other communal buildings had been used to carry out mass executions and massacres.

The commission said the army had recruited civilians, including high school students, to take part in the killing and pillaging. As in Rwanda, "rumor and myth were used to incite people to kill or justify their killings."

Since the assassination, the commission added, "no effective investigations or prosecutions have been undertaken to bring to justice those guilty of these massive human rights violations."

UN Wary of New Exodus From Rwanda

Reuters
ROME — Up to 2 million more refugees could flee Rwanda if United Nations peacekeeping troops are not ready to take over when French forces withdraw in two weeks' time, a senior UN official said Tuesday.

The undersecretary-general for humanitarian affairs, Peter Hansen, called on UN members to be ready to take over when 1,200 French soldiers withdraw from the central African state on Aug. 22, when their two-month mandate expires.

"If the international community is not ready to put its actions where its words are and prevent a breakdown of the situation in the southwest," Mr. Hansen said, "it would create a vacuum that would lead to instability."

"We could very well see an outflow of between 1 and 2 million displaced people

going across the border into Bukavu," Zaire, he said in Rome.

The French Foreign Ministry rebuffed renewed calls from the United Nations to delay its withdrawal.

"Our position remains as it was expressed by the prime minister in Goma," a ministry official said. "Conforming to our mandate under Security Council Resolution 929, we will withdraw by Aug. 22."

Nearly a million refugees fled across the border to Goma in eastern Zaire three weeks ago. Only a trickle have returned since the victory of the mainly Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Front in three months of civil war.

Hundreds of thousands of Hutu, whose kinship have been widely blamed for the massacres of 500,000 Tutsi citizens and Hutu opponents of the ousted govern-

ment, are sheltering in French-patrolled safe havens in southwestern Rwanda.

■ 'A New Worry': Typhus

The United Nations warned Tuesday of a possible typhus epidemic in a refugee camp for Rwandans in Zaire after 19 persons died with symptoms similar to those of the highly infectious disease, Agence France-Presse reported from Geneva.

"We have a new worry," Sylvana Foa, spokeswoman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said in describing the situation in the Muguna refugee camp, near Goma.

"There are about 30 patients in hospital this week who have high fever, red eyes, neurological symptoms that are evidently symptoms of typhus," she said. Nineteen of the patients have already died.

AIDS Scientists Returning to Basics As Search for New Drugs Hits Snags

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

YOKOHAMA, Japan — With efforts to develop new drugs and vaccines for AIDS running into obstacles, scientists are being forced to return to basic research to discover more about how the elusive virus destroys the body's immune system, scientists at the 10th International Conference on AIDS said here Tuesday.

Dr. William E. Paul, the recently appointed head of AIDS research in the United States, said that he will provide more federal funding for what he called the "revitalization and expansion" of basic research on AIDS.

To find the money, he said he would trim spending on clinical trials of potential new drugs by making the drug-testing efforts more efficient.

In a speech here outlining his new research agenda, Dr. Paul said that the "current inadequacy" of treatments for AIDS and lack of a vaccine are "largely due to the wide gaps in our understanding" of the disease.

"If we do not provide innovative scientists with the resources and opportunities to attack the basic unsolved problems related to AIDS and HIV, we may find that a decade from now we are no further along in our struggle," he said.

The back-to-the-scientific-drawing-board theme is also ev-

ident in the hallways and auditoriums of the conference. The greatest interest is being paid not to potential new drugs or vaccines, but to the findings of researchers who are unlocking, painstaking step by painstaking step, the basics about how the AIDS virus inflicts its damage on the body.

Of particular interest here are studies of a seemingly mysterious group, representing about 5 to 10 percent of those infected by HIV, who have been able to live for 12 years or longer after infection while remaining healthy.

Scientists hope that these so-called long-term nonprogressors, who can delay and possibly even avert what until now has been considered a certain death sentence, will hold the clues as to how AIDS works — and how it can be stopped.

So far the research is at an early stage, merely trying to answer the question of whether the nonprogressors are somewhat different from other people or whether they are infected with a different type of virus.

The answer may be both, David D. Ho, director of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center for the City of New York, said Tuesday. Long-term nonprogressors he studied had a strongly protective immune response against the AIDS virus. But they also seemed to be infected with weak viruses.

Scientists often say they have learned more about AIDS more quickly than about any other disease. Now they are realizing their knowledge is still not very deep.

AIDS activists, too, have changed their tune. In the mid-1980s they began pressing for more money and effort to be spent on treatments, even at the expense of long-term research.

But now, some activist groups are once again pushing for more fundamental research. Explaining the shift, Mark Harrington of the Treatment Action Group in New York said that in the mid- to late-1980s there was a desperate need for some treatment, leading to the impatience of those with AIDS.

Now, however, there are four approved drugs for AIDS in the United States, removing the immediate crisis. At the same time, the shortcomings of AZT and the three other drugs have become obvious. They do not cure the disease and lose their effectiveness after a year or two.

Egypt Population on Rise

CAIRO — Egypt's population of 59 million will rise to 64 million in the next six years, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics said Tuesday.

Pilgrims at Spanish Shrine Refuse To Let Donations Go to Rwandans

Granada, Spain — About 3,000 pilgrims at the shrine of Saint Cayetano in Joluar staged a protest and refused to let the priest donate their collection money to Rwandan refugees, according to El Pais, the Madrid daily.

Facing cries of "We need the money more than they do!" and "It's not going to blacks!" the priest suspended Mass at the shrine on Sunday.

"It's useless to give Mass to people who will not behave as Christians," he said later. Worshippers, who pin banknotes on the saint's robes during the annual pilgrimage to Joluar, on Spain's southern coast, had donated 700,000 pesetas (\$5,000).

India Settles on Middle Course in Kashmir

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian government has followed a decision to pull its troops back from the holiest Muslim shrine in Indian-controlled Kashmir with a decision to extend for six more months the powers under which it rules the disputed territory.

Senior Indian officials said the two moves reflected the problem facing the government of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao after four years of insurgency by Muslim militants in Kashmir.

With divisions among his top advisers on the balance to be struck between seeking a military victory and a political settlement, Mr. Rao has apparently settled on a middle course.

In deciding Monday to extend the emergency powers, the Rao cabinet in effect acknowledged that the prime minister's hopes of starting what Indian officials call a "political process" in Kashmir, leading

to elections for a territorial government, have been deferred.

Earlier this year, Mr. Rao's advisers said they hoped the process could be begun by the fall, but attacks by the militants have forced the government to set back its timetable until next spring, at the earliest.

Pakistan provides arms and money for several of the main insurgent groups and runs training camps in the Pakistan-controlled part of Kashmir.

Indian officials had hoped that Pakistan might lessen tensions by quietly cutting back on support for the groups, several of which have said they are fighting for the reunification of Kashmir as part of Pakistan. But in recent weeks, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan has visited Pakistan-controlled Kashmir and strongly reiterated support for the insurgency.

Relations between New Delhi and Islamabad have been further shaken by incidents in which diplomats of the two countries are said to have been roughed up by police officers.

Also, India announced over the weekend that it had arrested Abdul Rajak Meemon, a Bombay-born Muslim with strong links to Kashmir. He is said to be a leading suspect in March 1993 bombings that killed more than 250 people in Bombay.

A flurry of optimism over Kashmir was stirred over the weekend, when Indian troops completed their pullback from 13 sandbagged bunkers that ringed the Hazrat Nizamuddin Mosque in Srinagar, the summer capital of the state India calls Jammu and Kashmir. Muslims marched in celebration through the city after senior Indian officials joined Muslim religious leaders in ceremonies that reopened the mosque to worshippers.

Indian troops surrounded the shrine last fall, asserting that militant Muslim leaders had taken refuge and stored arms there. The standoff ended without violence when the militants surrendered after Indian officials pledged that they would subsequently be released.

Oil Union Steps Up Campaign In Nigeria

LAGOS — Nigeria's main striking oil workers' union said Tuesday that it was stepping up its campaign to halt crude oil production and exports to force army rulers to hand over power to the detained presidential claimant Moshood K. O. Abiola.

"We are intensifying our campaign to stop crude oil production," said Wariebe Agamene, national president of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers. "We don't want money to come in into the pockets of the military junta."

He gave no details of his union's plans. "We cannot reveal our strategy," he said.

The 150,000-strong union began the strike July 4 to demand the release of Mr. Abiola, widely believed to have won last year's annulled presidential election. The union is also seeking his installation as president of Nigeria. A 50,000-strong white-collar oil workers' union, Pengassan, joined the strike two weeks later.

The strike has disrupted domestic fuel supplies, hitting transport and business activity, and industry sources say it has cut crude oil production by at least 25 percent.

Mr. Abiola was arrested in June and charged with treason for declaring himself president.

Officials of both unions say their members are prepared for a long strike.

"We are going to stay out for as long as the government refuses to swear in the acclaimed winner of the June 12 election," Mr. Agamene said.

Besides the industrial action, pro-democracy protests have shaken parts of the country and human rights groups say up to 100 people have been killed, especially in Mr. Abiola's southwest Yoruba region, including Lagos.

The National Democratic Coalition alliance backing Mr. Abiola called a temporary halt to protests in Lagos after clashes between Yoruba youths and Igbo traders raised fears that the crisis could degenerate into ethnic violence.

The youths were trying to force Igbo traders, from the east, to close their stores in solidarity with the protests.

WORLD BRIEFS

Argentina Won't Cut Ties With Iran

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina said Tuesday that it would not sever ties with Iran even if Iranian diplomats were found to be involved in the July 18 bomb attack that killed nearly 100 people at the offices of the country's main Jewish groups.

If the judge investigating the bombing has proof involving diplomats, the diplomats will be expelled but relations will not be broken, Foreign Minister Guido di Tella and Defense Minister Oscar Camillino said.

Mr. Camillino said any diplomatic measures taken in a hurry could backfire. "You can't cut diplomatic relations as a reaction," he said.

German Charged in HIV Blood Case

GOTTINGEN, Germany (AFP) — A German court has charged the head of a laboratory with murder for failing to test HIV-infected blood used later by patients who subsequently died of the AIDS virus.

The prosecution said Monday that the 54-year-old man, whose name was not divulged, marketed blood products said to be "safe" although he had not tested the blood of a donor, in 1986 and 1987, who proved to be HIV-positive.

Five people became HIV-positive after receiving transfusions of blood obtained from the laboratory, and three of them have died. Investigators found that the laboratory tested only a small proportion of its blood products before putting them on the market.

Simpson Case Seeks to Cool Publicity

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Both sides in the O.J. Simpson murder case sought Tuesday to clamp down on pretrial publicity, agreeing to discuss privately the contents of a mysterious yellow envelope and to keep secret Nicole Brown Simpson's medical records.

During an evidentiary hearing, Mr. Simpson appeared concerned about the publicity, shaking his head as a lawyer argued that reporters should be able to view police photos of the victims. After the hearing, attorneys for both sides met with a judge behind closed doors to discuss the still-secret contents of the envelope. A deputy district attorney, Marcia Clark, said a public hearing on the evidence would be unfair to Mr. Simpson. The chief defense attorney, Robert Shapiro, agreed.

Angolan Sides Sign Procedural Pact

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — Angolan government negotiators signed an 11-point procedural agreement with UNITA rebels on Tuesday but questions of power-sharing still stand in the way of a peace pact.

A UNITA spokesman, Jorge Valentim, and a government spokesman, Caneira Higino, said they were adopting the procedural accord on the modalities on national reconciliation before moving on to the next item on the agenda: the security of UNITA leaders.

"We are not signing an agreement on national reconciliation," said Mr. Valentim. "There are other issues still pending before a full agreement can be reached on national reconciliation." Details of the 11-point agreement were not made public.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Discounts Rise Sharply in U.S.

WASHINGTON (WP) — The lower fares that airlines are charging will apply to almost two-thirds of all flights of less than 1,000 miles by the end of this year, according to a study by the American Express Airfare Management Unit.

The number of discounts represents a huge increase in a relatively short period of time; only 27 percent of such flights had low fares in June 1993, but 47 percent were covered this past June. Low fares are defined by American Express as at least 70 percent less than previously prevailing full coach fares.

The most dramatic increase in low fares — those available to any passenger at any time — came with the introduction of the low-cost, low-fare phenomenon along the Eastern seaboard last year. These fares differ from the "sales" airlines often advertise in that they do not require advance purchase or carry other restrictions. For example, between June 1993 and June 1994, the average price of all tickets between Baltimore-Washington International and Atlanta dropped from \$179 to \$153, and the typically higher fare charged business travelers dropped from \$249 to \$169.

South Africa said armed bandits were terrorizing tourists and other travelers along main routes to neighboring Mozambique. A Foreign Affairs official advised people to travel only in convoys, saying bandits were setting up roadblocks, demanding money and sometimes shooting at those using the roads. (Reuters)

Scattered bandits set by arsonists in Corsica forced hundreds of people to flee homes and campgrounds Tuesday. The wind-driven fires destroyed two homes and nearly 1,000 hectares (2,500 acres) of brush in the southern corner of the French island in the Mediterranean. (AP)

British Midland Airline said it would start a four times daily service between London Heathrow and Paris Orly, taking advantage of recently granted access rights into France. (Reuters)

British tour operators will resume charter flights to Gambia on Aug. 23, a month after the country's military coup. (Reuters)

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Officer Dies In a Ship Hijacking In Cuba

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — A Cuban Navy lieutenant was killed in the hijacking of a vessel docked in the port of Mariel, and four sailors were forced off the ship, a Cuban diplomat said Tuesday.

The hijacking came at a time of high U.S.-Cuban tensions, after President Fidel Castro's renewal of a threat to flood the United States with Cuban immigrants unless Washington changed its policy on accepting them.

His threat had Florida officials planning a statewide drill to prepare for a potential immigration emergency. Governor Lawton Chiles said state agencies would rehearse the state's emergency refugee plan on Wednesday.

Thirteen members of Florida's congressional delegation met on Tuesday in Washington with State Department officials seeking greater protection of the Florida coast. "The whole thing is going to take a large military and Coast Guard presence in order to block the yachts and boats from going out," said Representative Clay Shaw Jr., a Republican.

Florida officials were caught off guard by the 1980 Mariel boatlift, when about 125,000 Cuban refugees, many of them mental patients or freed criminals, arrived in Florida over a period of several months.

After Mr. Castro's threats, American officials said they were prepared to block any new exodus of Cuban refugees, and the State Department said it would not tolerate any such move by Mr. Castro.

Nonetheless, a State Department spokesman said Tuesday in Washington that the hijacking was part of a "disturbing trend" toward violence.

The Cuban government reported Tuesday's hijacking to the U.S. government and demanded the return of those who commandeered the vessel.

"People that came from land boarded it and attacked and killed this lieutenant," said Rafael Dausa, political officer of the Cuban Interest Section in Washington. "A group of persons took the boat, attacked the boat, assaulted the boat and hijacked the vessel."

The vessel left port Monday afternoon, stopped to pick up passengers and then headed for the United States, 90 miles (145 kilometers) away, Mr. Dausa said by telephone.

He blamed "delinquents and vandals," commonly used references to Cuban dissidents.

"The United States should send back these hijackers because this is a crime," Mr. Dausa said.

A U.S. government source identified the vessel as a military gunboat, but Mr. Dausa said it was a civilian vessel leased by the Cuban Navy.

(AP, Reuters)



Mr. Castro, in Bogotá for the inauguration of Ernesto Samper, reiterated his threat to flood the United States with Cuban immigrants unless Washington changed its policies.

Mitchell Warns on a Health Bill Filibuster

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Republicans will pay a "huge political price" if they carry out a threat to block health-care legislation through a filibuster, the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell, said Tuesday.

After decades of fitful starts and failed attempts to devise a system of national health insurance, the Senate opened debate Tuesday on a Democratic bill designed to cover at least 95 percent of Americans by the turn of the century.

To stop the momentum now, Mr. Mitchell said, would not be politically wise.

"It's one thing to say: 'We don't like

your bill. Here's our alternative,'" Mr. Mitchell said on television. "In this case, what they're saying is we don't want anything to happen and so we're going to prevent any vote on anything."

"There will be a huge political price for anyone to pay for filibustering a health care bill," he said.

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, invoked the threat of a filibuster on Monday, saying that "no amount of finger-pointing will stop me from opposing something that is an anathema to everything I believe is right for America."

Another conservative, Senator Jesse

Helms, Republican of North Carolina, introduced a resolution urging Congress to put off action until next year. Mr. Mitchell said they would vote on the amendment Wednesday morning.

Democratic leaders remained intent on pushing a plan drafted by Mr. Mitchell and a companion bill in the House through Congress this month before the lawmakers go home for a delayed summer break.

President Bill Clinton, meanwhile, was meeting at the White House on Tuesday with business leaders who have expressed support for employer contributions to health insurance, universal coverage and containment of medical costs.

U.S. Rejects Nathan Polowetzky Dies at 72, Ultimatum Veteran Associated Press Editor On Haiti

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Tuesday that the United States would continue to press down, but he stopped short of setting a deadline.

Another American official said that a pledge on Monday of \$15 million in aid to Haiti — most of which will be given only after the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, is back in control of the government — is an "unambiguous signal" that the United States is committed to restoring Father Aristide to power.

In Shannon, Ireland, where he stopped on his return from the Mideast, Mr. Christopher said, "We are not giving them an ultimatum or setting a deadline at the present time."

Deadlines tend to result in postponement of action until the deadline arrives, he said, adding the United States wants no delay.

The United Nations has authorized the use of force to overthrow the Haitian Army leader, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, and restore Father Aristide to power. A U.S. Marine task force is stationed off Haiti's coast, but administration officials have said at least a month would be needed to prepare a multinational force for an invasion.

NEW YORK — Nathan Polowetzky, 72, an Associated Press editor who was the "beacon, scold and inspiration" to a generation of foreign correspondents and feature writers, has died in New York.

Mr. Polowetzky, a foreign editor, business editor and Newsfeatures editor during his 50-year AP career, died Sunday night, apparently of a heart attack, family members said.

Louis D. Boccia, AP president and chief executive officer, said, "Nate was an original. As foreign editor, he was a beacon, scold and inspiration to a generation of foreign correspondents. As Newsfeatures editor, he was a post he held twice, he was a constant source of creative energy."

Mr. Polowetzky, born in Harrison, New Jersey, went to work at the AP's New York headquarters on D-Day, June 6, 1944, after a stint in the army.

Mr. Polowetzky was a demanding and intense editor, a voracious reader and a knowledgeable collector of modern art and autographed first-edition books.

News of Mr. Polowetzky's death brought comments from colleagues and friends around the world.

"Nate was a man of great warmth and great affection," said John Vinocur, executive editor of the International Herald Tribune, who worked under

Mr. Polowetzky as a foreign correspondent for the AP. "He liked his job but he loved the people he worked with and made them feel it."

Edith Lederer, an AP foreign correspondent for 22 years and now based in London, said, "It was O.K. for him to yell at you, but heaven help anyone else who did. He vastly expanded the number of women correspondents and never hesitated to send them off to a hot spot if he thought they could do the job."

Peter Arnett, a CNN correspondent who won a Pulitzer Prize for his AP coverage of the Vietnam War, messaged from Port-Au-Prince, Haiti: "Nate was a pal, a fellow collector, and I shall miss him."

Liu Haisa, 98, widely regarded as the founder of Chinese modern painting, died Sunday in Shanghai of a heart attack, Beijing newspapers reported Monday.

Hidalgo Moya, 74, an architect known for his painterly eye and engineering talent, died Wednesday of prostate cancer in Hastings, England, in the Conquest Hospital, which was designed by his firm.

Amy Jill Sacks, 39, an Emmy Award-winning producer recognized for innovative sports production work, died of complications from lupus in Philadelphia. Ms. Sacks was one of the first female sports producers. She won Emmys for ABC's

coverage of the 1984 Summer Olympics and for two specials on the 1988 Winter Olympics. She was associate coordinating producer of ABC's Wide World of Sports from 1986 to 1989.

Bert Freed, 74, a veteran actor who appeared in such movies as "Paths of Glory," "Billy Jack" and "Halls of Montezuma" died of a heart attack near Vancouver.

Clara Centinoro, 81, whose elegant wedding and ball gowns made her a major fashion designer in the 1950s, died Saturday in a Rome hospital.

Leonid M. Leonov, 95, a prominent Russian writer and playwright, died Monday in Moscow, the ITAR-Tass news agency said.

Tai Solarin, 72, one of Nigeria's best-known social critics and educators and a vehement critic of military rule, died July 27 in Ikeja in southwestern Nigeria, where he had a home.

Dmitri Yakushev, 71, described as one of the top KGB agents in Washington in the late 1970s and early 1980s, died Tuesday after a protracted illness, the ITAR-Tass agency said.

Benny Ong, 87, called by some the "Godfather of Chinatown," died in Manhattan. Police considered him the most powerful Chinese organized crime leaders in New York. (AP, AFP, NYT)

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Team Bites Its Tongue

WASHINGTON — The White House has supported the appointment of Kenneth W. Starr as Whitewater independent counsel, distancing the administration from comments made earlier by President Bill Clinton's personal attorney that Mr. Starr was too partisan and should quit.

"Those are his comments," the White House counsel, Lloyd N. Cutler, said of the comments by Robert S. Bennett, the lawyer who is representing Mr. Clinton in a sexual harassment case. Mr. Bennett said the appointment of Mr. Starr, a former judge with strong conservative credentials, created the "appearance of unfairness."

It is also the feeling held privately in the White House, where dismay over the choice of Mr. Starr, a Bush and Reagan administration official who has remained active in Republican Party politics, is widespread. Nevertheless, top administration officials have concluded that it would be counterproductive to complain about the appointment publicly.

"We have no reason to doubt the fairness of Mr. Starr," Mr. Cutler said.

The contradictory statements mark the confusion still surrounding Friday's surprise decision by a three-judge panel to remove the previous special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., after he was already six months and \$2 million into his investigation of the ties between a failed Arkansas thrift and the Clintons' personal and political finances. (WP)

A Judge for the White House?

WASHINGTON — Abner J. Mikva, the chief judge of the federal appeals court in Washington, is the leading candidate to replace Lloyd N. Cutler as the White House counsel, administration officials said.

Judge Mikva, 68, served in the House of Representatives and the Illinois legislature before being named to the federal bench by President Jimmy Carter in 1979. His selection would offer President Bill Clinton both the stature of a well-respected federal judge and the political acumen that many in the White House believed was missing under Mr. Clinton's first counsel, Bernard W. Nussbaum.

Mr. Cutler, a senior partner at a Washington law firm, took over after Mr. Nussbaum resigned in March amid a storm of protest about his involvement in meetings between White House and Treasury officials regarding a federal investigation of a failed thrift that touched on the Clintons. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists, referring to the just-disclosed cost of a new spy satellite headquarters building: "There's a third of a billion-dollar puzzle palace out there in Virginia and nobody noticed? What we have here is a failure to communicate." (NYT)

Away From Politics

• Priests in Florida have been warned to be cautious after a caller vowed to kill 20 clergymen in retaliation for the slayings of doctor and his driver outside an abortion clinic. Paul Hill, a former Presbyterian minister, was jailed on charges of murder and attempted murder.

• A former high school valedictorian candidate was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole for the murder of a 17-year-old honors student, Robert Chan, 19, was sentenced in Santa Ana, California, in the 1992 killing of Stuart A. Tay. Mr. Chan was

one of five teenagers convicted of beating Mr. Tay with baseball bats, pouring rubbing alcohol down his throat and leaving him to die, bound and gagged, in a backyard grave.

• A record 1,277 climbers have scaled Mount McKinley this summer, which at 20,320 feet (6,194 meters) is North America's tallest peak.

• Researchers are investigating the tilt of the Penobscot River looking for the wrecks of 35 ships burned and scuttled in 1779 in one of the worst naval defeats in U.S. history. The 35-ship Penobscot Expedition was a volunteer fleet preparing for an attack on the British fort at Castine, Maine, during the Revolutionary War. (AP, LAT, Reuters, AP)

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1852-1854, 1854-1856, 1856-1858, 1858-1860, 1860-1862, 1862-1864, 1864-1866, 1866-1868, 1868-1870, 1870-1872, 1872-1874, 1874-1876, 1876-1878, 1878-1880, 188

Monitors' Success Is Debated in West Bank

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

HEBRON, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — An international observer force has left Hebron three months after it was sent here to help restore calm after the killing of 29 Muslim worshippers by a Jewish settler.

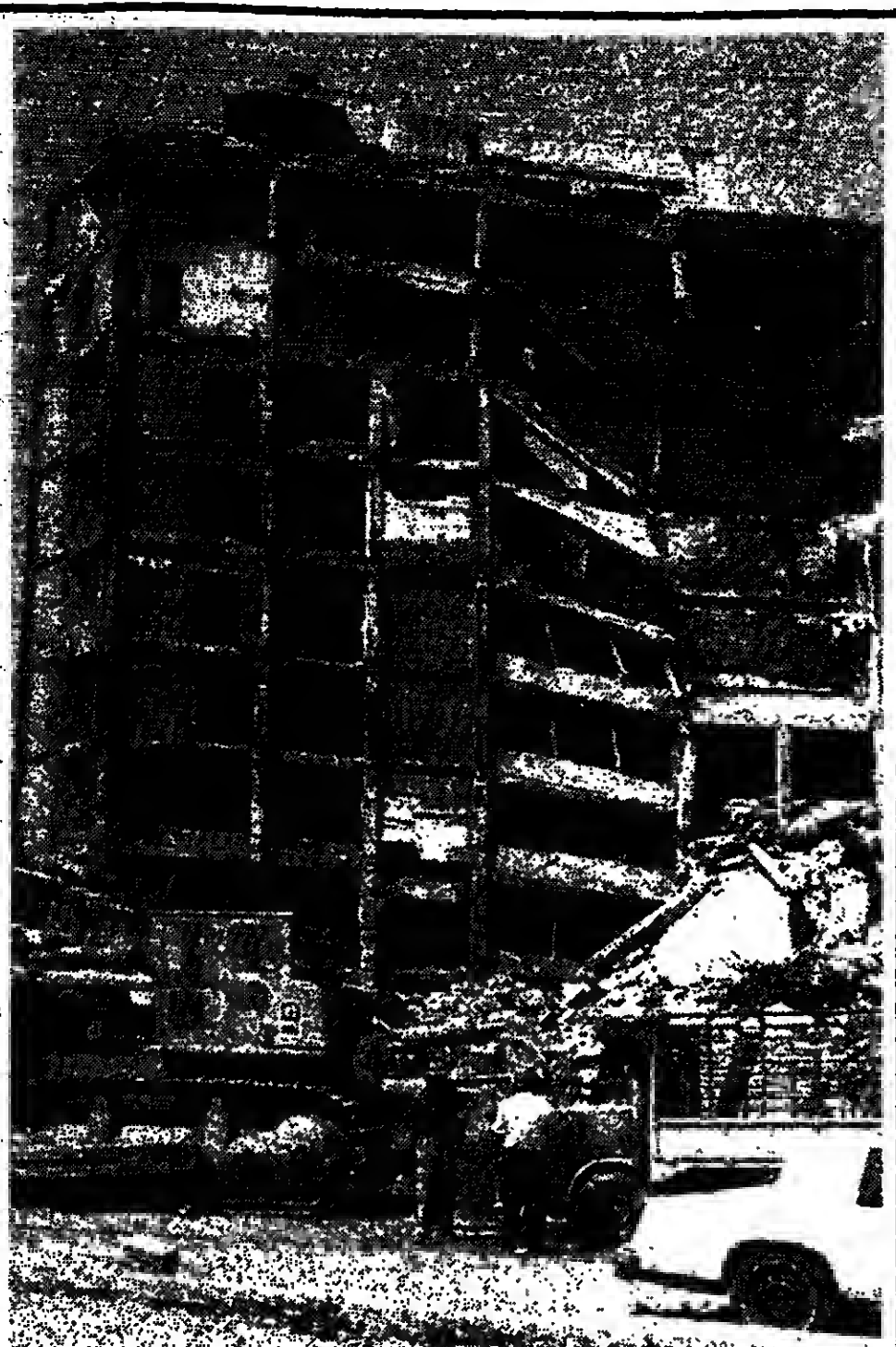
It was the only international force stationed in the occupied territories since Israel captured them in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and the end of its term left questions about the effectiveness of such a force there.

The Hebron observers, who left Monday, said they had helped reduce violence between Palestinians and Israeli soldiers and settlers, but Arab residents said the unarmed monitors had little effect because they lacked police powers and could only send reports to an Israeli-Palestinian committee.

Under its mandate, the force was supposed to promote a feeling of security among the Palestinians and monitor their safety, while helping to restore normal life by reopening areas closed by the Israeli Army since the killings at the Tomb of the Patriarchs on Feb. 25.

The army has shut Hebron's vegetable market and barred Arab traffic from some downtown areas to prevent revenge attacks on adjacent Jewish enclaves, where about 400 settlers live among 100,000 Palestinians. The shrine has been closed while the army installs new security equipment.

The international force helped reduce human rights violations by the army and attacks by the settlers, but they did not achieve their main goal, which was to restore life to what it was before the massacre, said Mustafa Natshe, the mayor of Hebron.



FINAL COMEDOWN FOR EMBASSY IN BEIRUT — The onetime American Embassy in Lebanon being demolished on Tuesday to make room for a new structure, more than 11 years after a suicide truck bomber assaulted the building, killing 63 people. After the attack, Washington moved its embassy to a suburb of the capital.

SYRIA: Both Sides Are Moving Slowly Toward a Compromise, U.S. Says

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broad outlines of a peace accord were there: Israel has tentatively offered to withdraw from the Golan Heights in exchange for a comprehensive peace with Syria. Myriad details still need to be worked out, however, about security arrangements, borders, the scope of a full peace and the timing of implementing a peace accord.

During his five-day trip to the Middle East — his fourth trip to the region in three months — Mr. Christopher carried some new Israeli ideas to Damascus and, after meeting with Mr. Assad, conveyed some of

the Syrian leader's latest thinking to Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin.

"There is a good deal for them to chew on as we leave the region," Mr. Christopher said, noting that sizable gaps remained between the two sides.

In a news conference on Monday, Mr. Rabin also indicated that he thought Mr. Assad was intent on achieving peace. "Syria wants peace," he said. "The problem is the price, the timing, the timetables."

A senior official aboard Mr. Christopher's plane said that although Mr. Assad had indicated that he had made a strategic choice for peace, the Syrian leader would not accept a peace at any price.

"Each side," the official said, "is trying to determine whether they can pay the price they are being asked for by the other and whether the price is worth it."

The senior official described the talks as "far more detailed than before," adding that they had taken on a more probing character.

"They're not just trying to deal with each issue in isolation," the official said. "They're much more intent on seeing how each issue will fit together. It will be a time-consuming process."

— STEVEN GREENHOUSE

CLINTON: Sinking Deeper

Continued from Page 1

Brookings Institution. "It is one of the biggest mysteries of this administration."

Political scientists agree that presidents are usually rewarded by the public for economic good times and punished when times are bad.

The survey and interviews with experts on the presidency also suggest that there may be other reasons for voters' disquiet with Mr. Clinton.

"I have a suspicion that citizens are getting conflicting measures through the media and their personal contacts," said Michael Traugott, a political scientist at the University of Michigan. "The gross economic data are generally good, but downsizing may have cost some friends and neighbors their jobs. The literature suggests that people are responding more to concerns about others than their own circumstances."

Some say other issues may be crowding out the economic good news. "People's attention is not on the economy but elsewhere: Whitewater, Rwanda, Bosnia, crime," said Richard Brody, a Stanford University political scientist.

BUSTERS: Russian Private Security Forces Grow

Continued from Page 1

polls, people say they worry about crime more than any other problem. President Boris N. Yeltsin issued a far-reaching anti-crime decree in June. But in a society suffused with — and sometimes seemingly run by — gangsters, the task will not be simple.

"This is not meant to be a game or a joke," said Alexander G. Azmolov, a deputy minister for education who was among the VIPs who attended the show. "This is a society that has never had to think of private security, or personal safety or random crime. Now that has changed. So these people are here to show us that we can be prepared to battle criminals."

It is not entirely clear to most civil rights advocates here that what Russia needs to confront crime are scores of highly polished vigilante organizations — even the Guardian Angels have appeared on the scene — operating as if they were the police.

Yet it is not hard to understand why such groups would receive applause. Street crime is still relatively new, but it is getting worse by the day.

On July 28, after the conclusion of these exercises, for instance, gunmen took over a bus near the southern Russia spa

town of Mineralnye Vody — the fourth time since December that hostages had been seized there. Government forces stormed the bus the next day and five people died, including four hostages.

The demonstration here, at a sort of survivalist camp for the guards of nouveau riche bankers, was meant to show that Russia can stop all that. There were competitions in several categories: storming banks to rescue hostages, killing terrorists without harming their prisoners, and beating bad guys to a pulp.

Judges watched as a succession of guards overpowered

bank robbers. They assigned points based on technique, use of handcuffs, stealth, speed and shooting style. They judged as the contestants shot paint-filled bullets and stabbed, kicked and punched one another.

One of the main events was the siege of a money exchange branch. Criminals surrounded guards as they walked toward the building carrying huge moneybags. Each guard had one minute to overcome and handcuff his attacker.

Money exchanges, as common in Moscow as coffee shops in New York, are often in dark apartments or small offices, grimly guarded by a team with automatic rifles. It is hard to feel entirely safe in them.

"That is why we chose that image," said Aleksei H. Velichko, one of the organizers. "We want everyone to know that these places are going to be safe if they hire the right teams."

Maybe so. Private security costs a lot in Moscow now. Many guards are retired Soviet soldiers, and the best paid are those with combat experience in Afghanistan. But some companies have proved to be dishonest — uniformed versions of the thugs they were hired to ward off.

Independent Counsel Requested in Espy Case

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Janet Reno asked for the appointment of an independent counsel Tuesday to continue an investigation into whether Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy illegally accepted gifts from people who do business with his department.

Mr. Espy has been accused of taking gifts from Tyson Foods,

bank robbers. They assigned points based on technique, use of handcuffs, stealth, speed and shooting style. They judged as the contestants shot paint-filled bullets and stabbed, kicked and punched one another.

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Bosnian Muslims Rout Rebel Force

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Muslim forces loyal to the Sarajevo government routed Muslim rebels in northwest Bosnia on Tuesday, giving Bosnia's army its biggest victory to date and moving to a close the most bizarre chapter of this 28-month-old war, United Nations officials said.

More than 7,000 Muslim civilians and fighters faithful to Fikret Abdic, a Muslim renegade who abandoned the Bosnian government last year to make peace with the Serbs, fled over Bosnia's border into territory held by rebel Serbs in Croatia, a UN spokesman, Paul Risley, said in Zagreb, Croatia. They were escaping the Muslim government's Fifth Corps, which had rolled to less than six miles from the Abdic stronghold of Velika Kladusa.

Unless Croatian Serb forces intervene and attack into Bosnia, Mr. Abdic is finished, said a Dutch Army major, Rob Annink, a spokesman for the UN Protection Force in Bosnia. UN peacekeepers

reported seeing Serbian tanks on Croatian turf firing at government troops as they moved north but added that Serbian infantry would have to get involved if they wanted to save Mr. Abdic's men.

The likely fall of Mr. Abdic, a businessman who has grown tremendously rich playing all sides of Bosnia's conflict by turning Bihac, a pocket of 300,000 Muslims, into a giant company town, marks a major step forward for Sarajevo's government. First it will probably end a yearlong rebellion fostered in part by international peace negotiators seeking to pressure Sarajevo to sign an old peace plan.

Second, the victory, during which Muslim forces captured thousands of weapons, including heavy artillery, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition, all supplied by the Serbs, also means an impressive step forward for the Bosnian Army's Fifth Corps, which for the last 11 months has had to fight wars on two fronts — one against Mr. Abdic to the north and one against Bosnian Serbs in Banja Luka to the east and south.

Major Annink said the Muslim victory

here, and Muslim gains in battles against Serbs in central Bosnia south of Vares and along the strategic Posavina corridor, are likely to embolden the Bosnian Army to continue fighting despite a UN assessment that it cannot regain much of the 70 percent of the country controlled by the Serbs.

In late July the mostly-Muslim government approved an international peace plan to divide Bosnia that Bosnian Serbs rejected, but UN officials said they believed Sarajevo was now more interested in fighting because momentum was on their side.

UN Resumes Airlift

The UN airlift into Sarajevo resumed Tuesday, relaxing a stranglehold that the Bosnian Serbs have clamped on the city, Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

The airlift was stopped July 21 after a series of incidents in which aircraft came under fire at the airport.

In Sarajevo, UN officials said the Bosnian Serbs had ordered a ban on the movement of UN military convoys Tuesday, apparently in an escalation of their war of nerves with the UN Protection Force.

BOSNIA:

Easing Embargo?

Continued from Page 1

Congress, the Clinton administration may appeal to the United Nations as early as Oct. 15 to exempt the Muslim-led Bosnian government from a regional arms embargo, if Serbian separatists continue to reject the peace plan.

If the UN Security Council refuses, the administration would return to Congress to discuss withdrawing from its role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as enforcer of the embargo.

The course of action is contained in a proposed resolution that would be part of the defense budget authorization bill. The bill could be brought to a vote as early as this week.

Setting a deadline on the Serbs would be a distinct departure for the administration, which has been wary of laying down ultimatums. Washington is trying to get agreement from its allies and Russia to lift the embargo.

President Bill Clinton has favored lifting the arms embargo on the grounds that it penalizes the Muslims, whom he regards as victims of aggression. Congress has been pressing the administration to lift the embargo unilaterally. In June, the House voted to compel Mr. Clinton to break the embargo, but the Senate, by a tie vote, refused to go along.

On an offensive last week, the Bosnian army overran the town of Pecirad, capturing 1,000 of Abdic's troops and opening the way to breaking the resistance of his remaining forces.

Berlusconi Vows to Carry On With Controversial TV Ads

Agence France-Presse

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's government on Tuesday vowed to pursue a controversial advertising campaign promoting the administration's achievements.

Gianni Letta, secretary to the prime minister's office, said that the 50-second television ads, launched amid much protest on Saturday, were a means of "re-establishing links between citizens and institutions" that had been severed under previous governments.

"Under the First Republic everyone deplored this gap between public opinion and the government," Mr. Letta said, stressing his intention to press ahead with the "information" campaign.

Berlusconi supporters have dubbed his administration the Second Republic. But there have been no formal constitutional changes since the Christian Democratic-dominated government was defeated in

March elections by Mr. Berlusconi's rightist coalition.

Mr. Letta's comments came a day after Italy's state television station RAI announced that it was suspending broadcasts of the ads.

After Mr. Berlusconi, who owns three television stations in Italy, launched the ads, opposition parties immediately charged that they amounted to no more than propaganda for what has become an administration increasingly dogged by controversy.

The Democratic Party of the Left denounced the ads as "absurd and illegal" and demanded that they be banned.

Even Umberto Bossi, leader of the federalist Northern League and a member of Mr. Berlusconi's three-party coalition, criticized the ads.

The broadcasts were stopped after Giuseppe Santanelli, the head of the national broadcasting watchdog, was asked to rule on their legality. He will have to

decide within a month whether the ads breach laws under which state television has to broadcast government messages in certain strictly defined cases.

Mr. Letta attacked what he called "unjust" attempts to "distort the intentions of the government."

He added that on about 50 occasions former governments had used television advertising campaigns.

The ads first show images of hospitals, syringes or rubbish dumps. Then an off-screen voice lists the achievements of Mr. Berlusconi's four-month administration: "Drugs: the creation of a national intervention fund against drugs, it's done. ... Health: free treatment extended to victims of chronic illnesses, it's done."

The ads end with the statement: "Citizens must be aware of these facts to exercise their rights," followed by the prime minister's symbol.

Racial Attacks Erupt Across Germany While Neo-Nazi's Sentence Is Disputed

Agence France-Presse

JUTERBOG, Germany — A series of racially motivated attacks and a dispute over the sentencing of the leader of the neo-Nazi movement sparked an uproar on Tuesday.

Young rightist extremists attacked a group of tourists in Jüterbog, in Eastern Germany, early Tuesday because a teenager of Turkish origin was part of their group, the police said.

Three tourists, including the Turkish teenager, and one of the rightist youths were hurt, the police said.

The police had earlier arrested four youths for listening to neo-Nazi chants on a tape recorder and waving the imperial flag, which is banned in the state of Brandenburg, in a Jüterbog car park.

The previous day, the police arrested four rightist extremists in Gotha, also in Eastern Germany, after they went on a ram-

page in a service station and shouted "Heil Hitler!"

In another incident, a firebomb destroyed a Turkish cultural center in the southern German town of Sindelfingen overnight. No one was hurt.

Jewish and Gypsy community leaders, meanwhile, expressed outrage at the "lenient" sentence given Günter Deckert, the leader of the National Democratic Party, a neo-Nazi movement, after his trial in Mannheim on charges of inciting racial hatred.

Mr. Deckert was given a one-year suspended sentence and fined for telling a 1991 rally of revisionists who deny the Holocaust that it was impossible for the Germans to have gassed 6 million Jews to death during World War II.

Newspaper reports said the judgment was accompanied by equivocal comments by the judges.

The chairman of the council of German Jews, Ignatz Bubis, asked Chancellor Helmut Kohl to take a position on the judgment, the reports said.

Germany's main Gypsy body, the Central Gypsy Council, demanded the immediate resignation of the presiding judge, Wolfgang Müller.

The reports said Judge Müller had claimed in the judgment that Mr. Deckert had "attempted to strengthen the resistance of the German people to the Jewish claims of the Holocaust."

In Magdeburg, Eastern Germany, the police chief who was heavily criticized for his apparent inaction during a vicious racially motivated attack on foreigners there earlier this year was retrained on Tuesday, the regional government said.

Antonius Stockmann was forced out of his post by the regional government.

FRANCE: Clampdown Against Algerians Widens

Continued from Page 1

military intervened to cancel the run-off ballot in January 1992 after Islamic hard-liners took a commanding lead on the first round.

■ Bonn Studies Exile's Case

German authorities are considering measures against the out-cast leader of the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, Rabah Kebir, for breaking a ban on political activity.

Agence France-Presse reported Tuesday in Bonn.

Local authorities in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, where Mr. Kebir lives, were waiting for information from the Foreign Ministry in Bonn after the Front official gave interviews to French reporters and sent a statement to AFP attacking France's policy on Algeria.

A local official in North Rhine-Westphalia said Mr. Kebir could face a \$3,000 fine and other possible action once Bonn had given the state's interior ministry "precise details of Mr. Kebir's declarations to enable a decision to be taken."

Mr. Kebir's political refugee status, granted in February, faces a challenge from the federal government, which has appealed against it. The courts are due to decide on the issue.

CAMERAS: An English Town Is Peering Into Its Nooks and Crannies

Continued from Page 1

is promoting video surveillance as "one of the most exciting and constructive applications of new technology in the fight against crime," as Junior Home Minister David Maclean put it in a recent speech.

Closed-circuit television has long been used in Europe and the United States to monitor such vulnerable crime venues as banks, retail outlets, airports and subway systems. But in Britain the concept has been extended to cover entire towns and city centers — parking lots, streets, high-crime housing projects, industrial areas, sports complexes, churches, graveyards and small alleyways.

The British video projects are generating interest overseas; police and government officials from as far away as Illinois have visited King's Lynn recently to inspect the system, town officials say.

But civil libertarians fear that Britain is fulfilling the prophecies of George Orwell's novel "Nineteen Eighty-Four," in which the writer warned against a totalitarian state in which an all-seeing Big Brother keeps an omniscient eye on the citizenry.

With cameras all around, "there is a chilling effect which is quite difficult to put into tangible words or feelings," said Aiyia Lockwood of Britain's National Council for Civil Liberties. "On the other hand, you have to balance it out against people feeling more comfortable if they're in an area where they're walking alone."

binding guidelines on such issues this autumn.

Britain is virtually alone in the field, industry executives and civil libertarians said. On the Continent, laws enacted after the experience of fascism and war during the 1930s and 1940s sharply restrict all forms of electronic surveillance. The mere thought of what the Nazis might have done with such cameras is enough to deter their use, European civil libertarians say.

Public surveys in Britain depict ambivalence about the new systems. A clear majority expresses support for the use of video cameras to stop crime. But in one detailed survey, 4 out of 10 said they believed the new cameras would be used "to spy on people."

The King's Lynn experience suggests that video surveillance has a momentum all its own. Originally, there was no plan for such a large system here — it just grew as more sections of

the town clamored to be included.

The project began with seven fixed cameras in a burglary-prone industrial park. Then, in 1992, it expanded to 32 cameras to stop crime in parking lots. To protect privacy, at first only stationary cameras were installed near residential areas. But today this town of 30,000 has 60 cameras linked to its central surveillance command.

Plans are afoot to expand the system even further.

Yet King's Lynn does not have a serious crime problem compared with elsewhere in Britain.

"What it comes down to is, there's a perception of crime, a fear of crime, rather than actual crime," said Barry Loftus, the King's Lynn surveillance director. The system has grown because of the "feel-good factor" it creates among the public, he said.

On September 5th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

Aviation

- Developments of the GE90, a new aircraft engine.
- Future of mergers and acquisitions in the industry.
- Importance of the Chinese market in aircraft sales.
- Privatization of airports.
- Secrets of success for the European charter industry

An extra 3,000 copies of the newspaper will be distributed at the Farnborough Air Show on the same day. For more information about this Special Report, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 83 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 80 44.

Herald Tribune

Published with the New York Times and the Washington Post

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Long Haul in Rwanda

The crisis in Rwanda may take years to resolve. Relief workers in Zaire, where a million Rwandans have fled, see little hope for a prompt return home by Hutu fearing reprisal massacres by Tutsi, who dominate the new government in Kigali. Instead of getting better, matters could become worse, spreading conflict, hunger and uprooted peoples through an entire region.

It would be wise for the Clinton administration to prepare Americans for what may be a very long haul in Central Africa. A small contingent of U.S. troops is already assisting the UN operation in Rwanda, and Washington has promised to come up with \$270 million in new aid. If the case is fairly made, if burdens are fairly shared with others, and if civil peace can be maintained, this is an effort that Americans can be persuaded to support.

The immediate, compelling consideration is humanitarian. It affronts decency to do nothing as children starve in squalid refugee camps. But other interests are affected when 4 million people flee their homes, half of them across frontiers, in a country of just under 8 million people where, today, no food grows in vacated farms. Desperation will breed new wars, sending shock waves through tense neighboring states, notably Burundi and Zaire.

The fearful prospect of more upheavals calls out for energetic preventive diplomacy. The place to start is Kigali, where a new government lacking even telephones, desks and offices rules a country lacking people. Creditably, the victorious Rwanda Patriotic Front has established a multiparty cabinet that is led by a president and prime minister who are both Hutu. But real power is held by minority Tutsi, notably Vice President and Defense Minister Paul Kagame, who was the chief strategist of the rebel victory. The new regime is speaking the right words about reconciliation. Yet these have to be set against the

scattered killings of returning Hutu and government plans to try thousands of civilians as war criminals.

There could also be another nightmare if 500,000 Rwandans, mostly Hutu, flee a security zone created by French peacekeepers, who are due to depart by Aug. 22. Keeping to that timetable is a problem, since the French are supposed to be replaced by a 5,500-strong UN peacekeeping force. But less than a thousand Canadian and African troops are now in Rwanda, with the rest still to be trained to protect convoys and reassure returning villagers. A small contingent of U.S. troops is under U.S. command in Kigali.

By any measure, the prospects are grim: an unstable new government, a collapse of basic services, reprisal killings, an impoverished international force and a depopulated country, with the planting season supposed to begin next month.

Meantime, mingling with 2 million refugees in Zaire and Tanzania are remnants of the defeated Rwandan army, including units responsible for the worst massacres. Commanders talk of regrouping and of border war from sanctuaries in Zaire; they threaten to shoot foreign relief workers who dare urge Rwandans to return home. And the same despicable radio station that clamored for Tutsi blood before the rebel victory continues its broadcasts from a mobile base.

What could make an enormous difference is a real international presence in Rwanda, to reassure and to witness. Now there are reports of killings in adjacent Burundi, with a similar ethnic mix and with the same history of strife. The world had neither the means nor the will to respond in April, the critical early stage of Rwanda's descent into genocide. It has been a terrible learning process, and yet crueler lessons may lie ahead.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Abuses in South Korea

For more than a month, South Korea has been waging a fierce campaign against student radicals and labor militants with methods that have no place in a democratic society. Washington has muted its public criticism in deference to Seoul's anxieties over the North Korean nuclear program and the delicate succession to Kim Il Sung. But a month has elapsed since his death, and the repression shows no sign of abating, posing a far graver threat to democracy than any subversive scheme hatched in Pyongyang. South Korea's true friends ought to speak up.

The crackdown began in June, amid a wave of labor unrest. Riot police swept through factories making mass arrests. They also raided university campuses, arresting activist students for allegedly supporting North Korea. That charge falls under Seoul's draconian National Security Law, which allows long sentences merely for expressing prohibited opinions.

Things got even worse after Kim Il Sung died on July 8. Radical students sought to travel north for the funeral and hold public memorial services in the South. These expressions of public sympathy for the man who started the Korean War outraged Southern conservatives and led to intensified campus repression.

Kim Il Sung is widely reviled in the South, where families mourn the relatives and homes they lost in the war. More recently, the North has sponsored acts of terrorism and compels Seoul to remain on constant defense alert. Meanwhile, South Korea's student radicals are notorious for their often senseless and sometimes violent protests. But suppressing speech and locking people up for their unpopular opinions will not fortify South Korea against external danger.

One reason the South has proved more successful than the North is that it has always been a more open society. But even in Seoul, the word "open" has been qualified. For years, military regimes encouraged economic daring while maintaining tight control over political activities.

That dichotomy broke down under pressure from domestic dissidents and, at crucial moments, from the United States. Since 1987, South Korea has moved toward full political democracy; since early last year, it has been led by a former dissident leader, Kim Young Sam.

President Kim should know better than to round up radicals under the National Security Law. The Clinton administration earlier this year expressed its concerns about the law as well as its hope that Seoul would repeal it as soon as possible. More recently, Washington has lowered its voice on human rights issues in general and has seemed particularly reluctant to raise such issues with South Korea in the midst of the nuclear crisis. That reluctance has given Seoul exactly the wrong message. A fresh expression of American concern and hope is urgently needed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Pope and Waldheim

Since 1987, Kurt Waldheim, the former Austrian president and United Nations secretary-general, has been barred from entering the United States as a private citizen, and has been ostracized by much of the West. His outcast status is well-deserved. During World War II he served as a decorated intelligence officer in German army units responsible for committing a series of atrocities and war crimes against civilians and prisoners of war. His duplicity about his wartime record only compounded the dishonor. Today this onetime uniformed servant of the Nazi onslaught in the Balkans wears a new mantle. It is one of legitimacy, bestowed by Pope John Paul II.

Last month, with little fanfare, in a ceremony at the Vatican Embassy in Vienna, Mr. Waldheim was awarded a papal knighthood of the Ordine Piovano. It is said that the Vatican chose to bestow the honor upon Mr. Waldheim, a prominent Catholic from a mostly Catholic country, for safeguarding human rights when he served with the United Nations. But for the Vatican to have done that for this man was to lend victim to parochialism of the worst kind.

The papal boomer is the same man who, according to an Austrian govern-

ment report prepared by an independent panel of historians, knew about and did nothing to stop atrocities against Jews. He is the same man Attorney General Edwin Meese blocked from entering the United States because of evidence that he provided intelligence and other support that enabled others to kill, torture and deport people to slave labor camps. This is the same Mr. Waldheim who has not brought himself publicly to own up to his past, let alone apologize for his complicity in the things done in German-occupied Yugoslavia and Greece. The Pope, it is said, turns no sinner away, but to take in and honor as unrepentant a figure as Mr. Waldheim is to ask too much.

Yet this is not the first time Kurt Waldheim's diplomatic isolation has been breached by the Vatican; he has been received there twice before. It is tragic that this embrace came on the heels of the recent signed agreement between the Vatican and Israel establishing diplomatic relations after a period of great tension. The Pope's condemnation of anti-Semitism and racism has been strong in the past. To honor the likes of Kurt Waldheim ignores history and suggests a terrible blind spot.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

So Back Come the Apparatchiks in Eastern Europe

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In Budapest, the newly elected leader of Hungary was talking to me about strengthening the country's economy and drawing closer to the West. He said sensible things that the prime minister of a country recovering from decades of Communist rule could be expected to say.

All the while I felt astonishment and disappointment that this politician

Free enterprise is dandy, but the idea that society will be better off if you lose your job for a few years and see your pension dwindle takes a better sales pitch to Eastern Europe than capitalism has yet come up with.

would be presiding in the office of the prime minister at all. It was like talking with the ghost of a nonbeliever departed.

So I asked the question: Wasn't Gyula Horn a little surprised to find himself in that office? After all, he had

opposed the anti-Communist revolution of 1956, served in a militia that rounded up Hungarians who had fought against the country's Communist government and the invading Soviet army. He had been a leading member of the Communist apparatus for decades. He was foreign minister in the Communist government that was thrown out four years ago in Hungary's first free election.

But on May 29 he and his party, now named Socialist, won the second election with a plump margin. The West is yawning and dangerously used to the idea.

Among the 22 countries in the former Soviet Union or captive under its exceedingly evil empire in Central and Eastern Europe, only five have dispensed with Communists in power or with a significant share of power. Adrian Karatzyk, executive director of Freedom House, has named those five in National Review: Albania, Armenia, the Czech Republic, Estonia and Latvia.

Two things could not have been foretold, I suggested to Mr. Horn: that communism would collapse so suddenly, and that politicians who held power under communism would be back in office so quickly — politicians like himself.

That is why I had come to Hungary.

and could he please help me figure it out. That put a chill on the conversation for awhile, but Mr. Horn kept his temper. He said he had joined the militia because he was forced to as a student. And as foreign minister in 1989, he went on, he opened Hungary as a freedom route to the West for East Europeans.

But to Mr. Horn's opponents a tougher he was, and a tougher he remains, not a gentle reformer.

Poking around, I found little disagreement about the reasons the Socialists had won. The previous government almost handed them the election. It was seen as a bumbling, high and mighty and naive.

Also, the "Socialists" started with a powerful voting base — the 20 percent of Hungarians who had either been members of the old Communist Party or were married to them.

Two other reasons were fear and a peculiar complacency. The fear was that Hungary could lose the Communist benefit they valued most; they were new or unemployed long. Free enterprise is dandy, but the idea that society will be better off if you lose your job for a few years, see your living standard decline and pension dwindle, takes a better economic sales pitch to Eastern Europe than capitalism has yet come up with.

Hungary's Communists, ex- and not so ex-, have no idea how to keep a free

market society going and yet ensure everybody's job security. When I asked Mr. Horn he gave me the classic answer of any victor over an incumbent: Boy, did those fellows leave this place in a mess!

The complacency is the belief that since few expect the Socialists to try to return to outright Marxism, there is no danger of political repression.

And in this year's election, Hungarians sent it into parliamentary oblivion — something to remember despite the disappointment of the return of the exes.

But it was a fine sunny week in one of Europe's most handsome cities. We listened to Beethoven in a grove of trees. We dined at Gundel's, a pure elegant waltz of a restaurant. I did not have the heart to lecture people who had suffered under Communists about the danger of returning them to office.

But I did want to say what I can now. Throughout Eastern and Central Europe, the ex-Communists will be moved by instinct and self-interest toward their own form of state control and the corruption of society and ethics that goes with it.

The same old apparatchiks will then dominate government, business and politics. That would be the great victory of the ghost people.

The New York Times

China: The Military's Rush to Profit Is a High-Risk Maneuver

By Ellis Joffe

BEIJING — Although China's defense spending has almost doubled in the past six years and the country's leadership under Deng Xiaoping has minimized political interference in military affairs, the modernization of the armed forces is facing a threat from an unexpected quarter: the massive intrusion of the military into economic affairs. If unchecked, it will erode the capability and professional integrity of the armed forces.

The involvement of the military in economic activities is as old as the Chinese People's Army. However, under Mr. Deng's economic reforms, it has become much more extensive than at any time in the past. Military commercial enterprise has branched out into areas that used to be strictly off-limits for ideological reasons. Today, the sole purpose of such activity is to make money.

The initial impetus for this change was given when the government declared that modernization of the armed forces was one of its main policy objectives. But the proviso was added that any large-scale updating of weapons and equipment would be postponed until China attained substantial economic and technological progress.

This policy shaped the defense budget for most of the 1980s. Allocations hardly increased in absolute terms and dropped by about 50 percent as a portion of total spending.

Although the defense budget has risen every year since then, Chinese military officials claim that the purchasing power of the army has not increased because of inflation. The shortfalls affected the livelihood of troops as

well as arms acquisition. To close the gap, the army was encouraged to launch its own profit-making operations in every possible sector of the economy.

In the free-wheeling climate created by Mr. Deng's reforms, these operations grew rapidly. Over the last decade, the military has built a commercial empire the dimensions of which are probably not known even to the top commanders. Privately, officials say the armed forces now run more than 20,000 production, industrial and service companies. Most major units in the army, navy and air force are reported to be involved in economic activity. This includes owning factories and hotels, running mines and import-export firms, building airports, operating civil

airlines, marketing agricultural products, ferrying goods on navy ships, putting together huge commercial conglomerates and selling arms.

These profit-making pursuits have gone far beyond the limits foreseen or desired by the government. They are bound to have a negative impact. Commercialism has diverted army units from military tasks. More ominously, it has given rise to a wide range of illegal activities.

Aware of these problems, China's military leadership has periodically issued regulations to tighten financial supervision and end abuses. However, such steps have had little practical effect because officers in the far-flung units of the armed forces did not implement them. They could do this because the high command has so far refrained from mounting a forceful campaign to curb the military's economic pursuits.

The reason is plain. The benefits from these activities are immediate and tangible. They ease financial pressure on the military, providing it with funds and considerable influence. They also help to improve living conditions of the troops and pay for arms purchases. The ill effects are not yet considered visible enough to warrant immediate and far-reaching countermeasures.

However, the effects are corrosive. One of the most serious is widespread corruption. It takes many forms, such as bribery, embezzlement, smuggling or disobedience for financial gain. As a result, the ethic of duty, which lies at the heart of military professionalism, is being destroyed. Troops who see the degeneration of their officers are becoming demoralized. They are being diverted from training and other essential missions.

Economic entanglement is a direct danger to the professionalism of the officer corps. It weakens discipline and fosters economic rivalries between units of the armed forces. The implications are ominous: because discipline holds a military organization together, such discipline becomes all the more crucial as China enters an uncertain period of leadership transition. Mr. Deng and other revolutionary leaders have the stature to assert authority over military commanders. Their successors will not.

The ability of future party leaders to control the military will rest much more than at any time in the past on the bedrock of organizational discipline. Yet this is being undermined by the transformation of the Chinese military from a fighting force into an army that is composed of "two systems," one military and one economic.

The writer, professor of Chinese studies at Hebrew University of Jerusalem, is author of "The Chinese Army After Mao." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Korea: The Hawkish Habit Warps Western Policy

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The debate over North Korea's nuclear plans shows why Western diplomacy has tended to fail in Asia.

There are two very opposed ways to look at the North Korean regime. The hawkish view says it started out in 1945 as a puppet of Soviet Stalinism and that with Stalin's urging in 1953 it engaged in an act of blatant aggression against the legitimate government of South Korea.

Ever since, according to this view, the regime has been engaged in terror and subversion against the South, while hoping for a chance to make yet one more attack and indulging in the most extreme kinds of Communist repression and fanaticism. It is a rogue regime that should be confronted at every level.

The dovish view says otherwise. It says that in 1945 the Korean Peninsula was divided arbitrarily as an act of U.S.-Soviet expediency, and that the only group with political legitimacy at the time were the Communists (including the recently deceased Kim Il Sung) thanks to their

brave willingness to organize and fight against the cruel Japanese colonization before 1945.

But U.S. intervention in 1945 allowed the creation of a weak, corrupt anti-Communist regime in the South which immediately began to imprison and execute intellectuals and others with legitimate left-wing views. It also claimed to be the sole legal government of the Korean Peninsula and backed up this claim with occasional military provocations against the North.

In this situation the North had the right not just to reply to those provocations but also to invade. For, as the United States told the United Nations on Sept. 30, 1950, just after the successful Inchon landing, "The artificial barrier which has divided North and South Korea has no basis for existence either in law or reason."

It was a classic civil war situation, and as in Rwanda, Yemen and a host of other divided nations, the West should have accepted the result of that civil war

as the only reasonable way to decide who should run the nation called Korea. But we didn't, and we intervened. What is more, we intervened with such brutal force as to guarantee a permanently traumatized regime in the North.

We also assisted massively the recovery of the South, along with the emergence of anti-Communist hawks there determined to get revenge against the North.

In this view, North Korea has had no choice but to develop nuclear weapons to guarantee its security, particularly since the West gave tacit agreement to Israel's nuclear weapon development in a similar situation.

As for North Korean sabotage tactics and fanaticism, we need to look below the surface. Sabotage specialists often have a free hand even in Western democracies. In any Communist regime, a Korean one especially, there is a big difference between rhetoric and reality.

And so on.

To most impartial Western students of Korean affairs, the truth

lies somewhere between these two extremes. Some may prefer the former, some the latter. But that is not my point.

My point is that when it comes to making diplomatic and military decisions in the West about Korea, the odds are invariably stacked in the favor of the hawkish view, not because the decision makers themselves are necessarily hawks but because the first rule of diplomacy, Cold War diplomacy at least, has been to prepare for the worst possible scenario.

In some situations — Berlin Wall or Cuban crises, for example, or diplomacy against Stalinist Russia or Cultural Revolution China — this is not necessarily a bad rule. It can be argued that while the hawkish route, right or wrong, has its risks, the dovish route may have even larger risks if proved wrong. Besides, the hawk route always has the backdrop of Western military supremacy even if it is proved wrong.

But the North Korean situation suggests otherwise. If the hawks did get it wrong, then their actions have done nothing else but guarantee that North Korea would eventually feel it had no option but to go nuclear. So they now have to threaten war to prevent something that could easily have been settled over a conference table years ago without any risk whatsoever.

Worse, by not going to that table they guaranteed an increasingly repressive North Korea, a fairly repressive South Korea and a gross waste of resources and manpower in a tragically divided nation during decades of intense military preparation by both sides.

In most Asian situations, right and wrong are more complex than most Western policymakers realize. They should pay more attention to the dovish view.

International Herald Tribune

Convert Haitian Refugees Into Police

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — Invading Haiti would be easy, since the country has the equivalent of the Potomac Fire Department for a military. The hard part would be pacifying the country, and keeping it pacified, after an invasion pushed the thugs out of office. The solution is staring us right in the face, although the policymakers cannot seem to see it.

Right now there are thousands of Haitian refugees penned up in camps at Guantanamo and elsewhere. Among those refugees are plenty of able men and women who could be trained right on the ground where they are now languishing to be Haiti's national police force.

Military officers who have done it say they could train such a force in the basics in three months. They suggest that a small cadre of police professionals should command, train and stick with the force for at least two years.

The United States has people qualified to train and command a Haitian police force. But it would be more politic to have the United Nations or the Organization of American States hire a training cadre from another Caribbean nation such as the Bahamas. This would avoid the image of white colonialists running the show one more time. France could be helpful here.

The work would not be training Haitian refugees to run at dummies with bayonets, set Claymore mines in ambushes or knock out tanks. It would be training them in the basic police

work that gives civilians the sense of security and hope that they need to get up in the morning and pursue their dreams.

U.S. Marines, with United Nations blessing, would do the invading and leave Haiti after that job was done and civil authority was restored. (The United States tried occupying Haiti from 1915 to 1934, with negative results. There is no education in the second kick of a mule.)

Imagine a group of smartly uniformed Haitian police persons, bright men and women, keeping gangsters off the docks, protecting politicians of all parties, patrolling neighborhoods, breaking up the riots that the deposed dictators would stage, guarding farmers as they took produce to market, responding to 911 calls, speaking at schools and evolving into role models.

A trained, motivated, well-equipped national police force led by untouchables (not crooks doing the bidding of the politicians) could have a band, a soccer team, a baseball team. Second corny? I went to Nicaragua at the height of its last civil war expecting to hear all about the contras from the people there, but all they wanted to talk about was American baseball. Let's listen to the little people on this one, not the power brokers.

President Bill Clinton, as a precondition for asking machines to risk their lives, should obtain ironclad, public, UN-certified pledges from Jean-Bertrand

Aristide that he will tolerate a national police force with the independence of America's own FBI. Otherwise there should be no invasion to restore Father Aristide, the elected president of Haiti, to power. He is no great humanitarian and probably would not tolerate a force of untouchables on his own.

President Clinton is already trying to recruit a UN force to run Haiti after the invasion. But troops who served in Somalia as part of the UN peacekeeping force report that the command and control conflicts among the various nationalities were far worse than admitted officially. The same kinds of conflicts would arise in Haiti. Also, if the work were to become dangerous in Haiti, as it did in Somalia, nations would pull their troops out. A Haitian police force would stay. It would be home.

What is the worst that could happen if the United States or the United Nations recruited, trained, equipped and officered a Haitian police force? Some of the Haitians would get killed. Father Aristide could go back on his pledges and abolish the independent force. The experiment could fail. All those things could happen to any UN force that Mr. Clinton manages to put together.

The best thing that could happen would be that the United States would demonstrate a better way to help countries in need.

The writer is a retired former defense correspondent for The Washington Post, to which he contributed this comment.

No Neat Korean Fix

BARRING a miraculous change in the regime, the North Koreans are not likely to give up their plutonium production potential during the 10 years that would be required for construction of replacement reactors. And they would likely want a sufficient stockpile of enriched uranium fuel so that they would not be at America's mercy when those reactors do operate.

In the end, what is wrong with the substitution proposal is that it presumes a level of goodwill in North Korea's part that, were it present, would obviate the need for the proposal. If the North Koreans are interested in electricity, there are much cheaper, better and safer ways to provide it. There are no neat technological fixes. What is needed is change in North Korea.

—Victor Glimsky, commenting in The Washington Post

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Hawaiian Republic

NEW YORK — The United States Government today [Aug. 9] officially recognized the Republic of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Republic was born on July 4. The last session of the constitutional convention was held on July 3 and the constitution adopted so that the date of American independence might also be the birthday of the new Republic.

1919: First for Poland

PARIS — Count Maurice Zamoyski, Minister of the Polish Republic to France, presented his letters of credence to President Poincaré yesterday [Aug. 9]. This is the first time Poland has had a diplomatic representative in France since the eighteenth century. Count Zamoyski expressed his personal pleasure at being the first to represent in France the

power which has been reborn in Eastern Europe. Count Zamoyski is a large landowner and possesses a wonderful collection of French paintings and a library of 100,000 volumes.

1944: Nearing Falaise

WITH THE CANADIAN 1ST ARMY IN FRANCE — [From our New York edition:] The two armored columns of the Canadian Army's offensive toward Falaise stood about five and six miles respectively from that vital road center tonight [Aug. 9], as the Germans appeared to be struggling to organize a last-ditch stand on the heights of the town. The Canadians' spearheading column of tanks smashed to within five miles of Falaise last night, with a spectacular five-mile lunge which carried them through the prepared defense positions around the village of Breteville la Rebe.

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OPINION

Europe Can Stage Parades
But Can't Act in Rwanda

By Philip H. Gordon

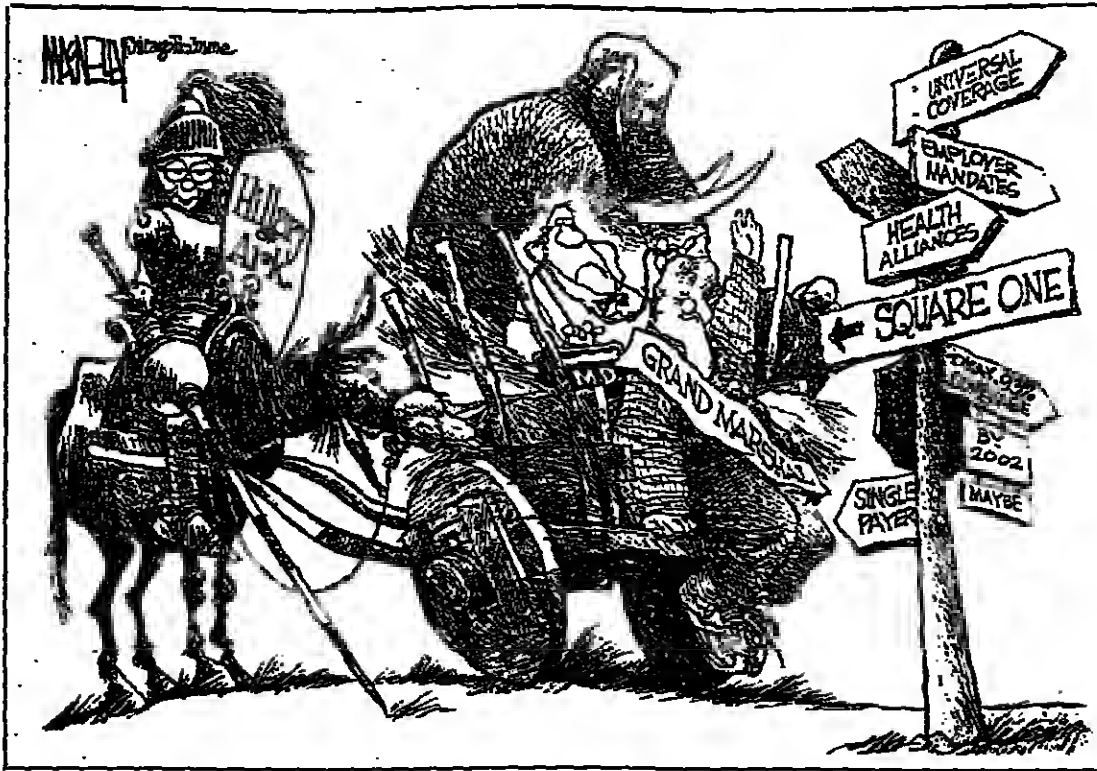
LONDON — The European Union's record in implementing the common foreign and security policy announced in grandiose fashion at the 1991 Maastricht summit has been poor. It started on the wrong foot — with Germany warring an agreement to recognize Croatia and Slovenia from its reluctant EU partners — and has got little better since.

Cooperation in Yugoslavia has been inconsistent; there have been disagreements about NATO's role and about expanding the Union to the East. The European Union has been absent from the crises in Somalia, North Korea, and Haiti; and the call for a common European defense

foreign policy" is not the dead letter it now appears. The Union should right now be preparing a joint military-humanitarian force including British, French, German and Italian troops to replace the French contingent scheduled for departure on Aug. 22. The force should be given a UN mandate and should take the lead, with the assistance of African troops, in creating the conditions for the safe return home of the thousands of refugees that are now under threat in Zaire. UN commanders have already expressed concern about their ability to maintain order and aid deliveries if French troops depart without effective replacements.

The European Union is well placed to undertake this vital mission. A joint European intervention would help get around one of the biggest problems that plagued French efforts to create safe havens. Despite France's assertions that its mission was purely humanitarian, the Rwandan Patriotic Front did not believe that Paris would let its former Hutu clients fall or be put on trial. The Front's justifiable suspicions make France the worst possible single actor to intervene, and Paris should not be left alone to try to sort out the mess that Rwanda is bound to be in when France's UN mandate runs out. The presence of other European countries would take away the possibility that France was intervening to serve its own interests in Africa.

Rwanda is an ideal place for the German government to exercise its newly found freedom of maneuver in the wake of the Federal Constitutional Court's recent decision to allow the use of Bundeswehr troops abroad. Television images of German soldiers helping sick and starv-



ing children, clearing mines, and building housing would be helpful in improving historic images of the German military and in generating support for German peacekeeping or humanitarian missions within Germany and abroad. Beyond public relations, Germany's large and well-equipped military forces could make a very real contribution to Europe's ability to deliver aid and protect refugee zones.

While none of the options for outside intervention in Rwanda are perfect or easy, the European option has many advantages over all the available alternatives. The United States is the most capable, best organized, and most impartial outside force, but with Haiti, North Korea, and Bosnia on its plate, and after the Somalia disaster, no one should expect the Americans to remain deeply engaged in a region where its

national interests are not at stake. The United Nations, as we have seen in this crisis, is overburdened, too diverse, too bureaucratic, and lacking an autonomous military force or intelligence-gathering capabilities: it can only act when its member states are prepared to do so, and acts most effectively when it can delegate authority to a better-organized force.

Neighboring African states have a useful role to play, but these states lack the political organization and military and economic resources to intervene without Western help, and in any case are subject to the same suspicions and realities of ulterior motives as France.

Of all the potential outside actors in this tragedy, the European Union has the best package of means, interests, and organizational capabilities to sustain an effective mission. No one should believe an EU-led

intervention in Rwanda after Aug. 22 would be easy. There would be certain costs and uncertain risks involved. But a successful demonstration of Europe's ability to act as one in Rwanda would not only do wonders for the wounded psychology of European unity, it would provide the best chance around for putting Rwanda back together.

Complaints that it is too soon or that Europe's institutions or forces are not yet in place simply will not do. Europe should get on with its common foreign and security policy when it has the opportunity to do so, or it should stop talking about it.

The writer is Carol Deane Senior Fellow in U.S. Strategic Studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and editor of *Survival*. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Whatever Way You Slice It,
This Is Sure a Fishy Story

By Jan Hoffman

NEW YORK — This is a tale of art and commerce, of sex discrimination and smoked fish, of due process and Zabar's, the noted New York specialty grocery.

On one side is a determined young woman seeking justice because her salmon-slicing skills, she believes, have been impugned.

On the other is her employer, who believes that anyone who mangles a nice piece of fish should not be paid

"I get chills thinking about it — it's so beautiful to watch. And Zabar's was always the best."

Even Mr. Klein said that for a beginner, Ms. Wolper was pretty good. The customers benefited, he said, because "she wasn't as rude as the men."

But Mr. Klein and Ms. Wolper disagree about just how stylish a slicer she was. Once Mr. Klein scooped up a discarded salmon skin from a bucket, yelling at her because there was too much flesh left. She had been, in the vernacular, hacking up the fish.

"I said it wasn't my skin!" said Ms. Wolper, her cheeks flushing. "He told me to calm down."

Mr. Klein is so obsessed with Zabar's that he cannot understand why Ms. Wolper would quit her exalted post. But quit, he said, is what she did.

Ms. Wolper has two actions against Zabar's. After, as she says, Mr. Klein fired her because she wasted too much fish and wanted too big a raise, she filed a claim of discrimination with the New York State Division of Human Rights. In it, she said she had been grossly underpaid.

After she left, she collected unemployment benefits. In June, the state Labor Department cut them off because Zabar's reported that she had left her job voluntarily. If she could not prove otherwise, she might have to return the \$1,980 she had received.

A hearing on that decision was held last week at the department's Brooklyn office before Mr. Dooley, an administrative law judge.

Mr. Klein and his lawyer, Eugene Eisner, showed up to challenge her appeal. Ms. Wolper, who could not afford a lawyer, but did bring her mother, Marjorie, a forceful woman who was very angry with Mr. Klein.

Ms. Wolper testified that last fall she asked for a \$6 raise to \$14 an hour — "it was supposed to be a bargaining position," she whispered.

On Friday, April Fool's Day, the new rate finally came through: 50 cents more an hour. Her mother told her to march back into Zabar's and talk to Mr. Klein.

"I lose money on you," Ms. Wolper testified that Mr. Klein yelled. "You hack up the fish. Get out of my store."

Mr. Klein told a different story. He said the argument occurred on April 2, and so she must have quit, because he would never fire someone on a Saturday. "It's our busiest day," he testified. "I only fire people after the weekend." Ms. Wolper resigned in a rage over her salary, he said, leaving him petulantly short-handed.

The judge announced that the dispute came down to this: he said, she said.

Within the month he would issue his decision, he continued, based on an evaluation of each party's demeanor and testimony. The disappointed party had the right to appeal.

Ms. Wolper and her mother, looking shellshocked, left quickly. Mr. Klein, looking equally perturbed, lingered.

"You haven't been to my store?" he said to the judge in a wheedling tone. "There is one God and one Zabar's!"

The New York Times.

There is still a chance for the European Union to show that its 'common foreign policy' is not the dead letter it appears to be.

policy has so far gone unanswered. Perhaps the greatest success for the policy so far was the marching of the five-nation Eurocorps down the Champs-Élysées, where, however, no enemy troops were to be found, and no humanitarian aid was delivered.

The biggest problem with the policy was its excessive ambition. The perspectives, interests and habits of historic (and former enemy) nations cannot be harmonized by decree. The institutional recipe invented at Maastricht — by which majority voting would be used for foreign policy in those areas where there was a consensus to use it — was a clever way of pretending to have adopted majority voting while preserving the principle of a national veto. (In effect, you need a consensus to proceed without a consensus.)

Is the common foreign and security policy empty? Not necessarily, but it will be if European leaders cannot muster the will to act when a problem that is crying out for a European solution — Rwandan tragedy — is staring them in the face.

Rwanda is a classic case to which the theory and logic of the common security and foreign policy should apply. Joint European action would spread the costs and risks of a humanitarian or military intervention, reduce the suspicions of individual actors with potential national agendas, provide a balance between countries too far away to care and too close to be impartial, and bear a realistic chance that European interests would be similar enough to hold the EU coalition together.

Yet when the Europeans had a chance last month to act together to help contain the tragedy in Rwanda, they stood aside with excuses and traded old recriminations about each other's ulterior motives. Instead of sending peacekeepers, medical units or food, the EU leaders attacked the problem with communiques.

Now that the scale of the tragedy has shocked the United States into action and countries other than France have begun to send troops to Rwanda, the opportunity for a European intervention may seem lost (along with the lives an earlier intervention might have saved).

In fact, there is still a chance for the European Union to get its act together and show that its "common

The Green Revolution

Eric B. Ross ("A Multination Premise Empties the Countryside," *Opinion*, July 5) and Jessica Matthews ("A Small Price to Pay for Proving Malthus Wrong," *June 9*) have discussed the Green Revolution in developing-country agriculture and the role of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, or CGIAR.

Mr. Ross is sharply critical of the Green Revolution and of CGIAR, which he says is turning its back on the "enormous potential of peasant agriculture." Thus he urges a "redeployment" of global agricultural resources.

The Green Revolution — the use of modern food-crop breeding techniques to boost agricultural productivity in developing countries — is for Mr. Ross but a Western plot that aims at curbing agrarian reform, proletarianizing "restless peasants" and providing "harvests to subsidize the goals of urban industrial growth and export expansion," goals that he says the West imposed on the Third World.

Was the Green Revolution, and with it the creation of CGIAR, really a sinister Cold War plot designed to fight communism? Why should perfunctory Cold Warriors have pursued "agrarian reform in reverse" to drive "peasants off the land"? Rural-urban migration is strongest today where the Green Revolution

did not arrive, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Where the Green Revolution was most successful, such as on the Indian subcontinent, migrant labor was attracted to the irrigated areas with their intensive agriculture. Employment increased and small farmers benefited, after a short time, as greatly as large farmers.

The harvests of the Green Revolution especially benefited the poor, who spend up to 80 percent of their income on food. Rice and wheat prices have declined by an average of 40 percent since the Green Revolution began, and nutrition of the poor has improved. Today the average Asian consumes 16 percent more rice than in 1965.

Have peasants been impoverished by agricultural modernization? No. The poorest farmers can be found where the scientists did not succeed in launching a Green Revolution — in the vast semi-arid zones of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Even there, science and better agricultural policies are bringing gradual progress. During the last decade, Africa's food-crop yields rose by 3 percent, 1 percentage point better than during the two earlier decades.

Mr. Ross says that "the West never intended to secure the livelihood of peasants." But in virtually all nonoil developing countries in Asia and Latin America that are now classed as newly industrialized, strong agricultural development preceded the current phase of rapid

GDP growth and industrialization. Agriculture provided both the commodity output and the effective demand needed to drive urban and industrial development.

If a "redeployment" of global agricultural resources is needed, it should be in favor of international and national research systems. Their work has consistently shown the highest impact per invested dollar of all Third World development activities; it is an effective way to make developing agriculture sustainable.

A steady flow of improved technologies for food production will be needed to feed the world's people in years ahead, while protecting natural resources from overexploitation driven by poverty, inadequate farming technology and, very often, inappropriate policies.

ALEXANDER von der OSTEN, Executive Secretary, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Washington.

The Devastation of Manila

Regarding the report "Spin of Smithsonian's Hiroshima Script Under Fire" (July 22):

While I do not wish to ignore the devastation suffered by Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, I believe the Smithsonian Institution's intention to feature those two cities in an exhibit is wrong because

it unwarrantedly converts the aggressor into a victim of a war that Japan unilaterally launched, while at the same time ignoring the suffering of many cities invaded by Japanese military forces.

In February 1945, Manila perhaps suffered even more destruction and loss of life than either of those two Japanese cities.

In the words of the historian William Manchester: "The devastation of Manila was one of the great tragedies of World War II. Of Allied cities in those war years, only Warsaw suffered more. Seventy percent of the utilities, 75 percent of the factories, 80 percent of the southern residential district and 100 percent of the business district were razed."

In addition, 100,000 of Manila's civilian residents perished during the battle for the liberation of the city, which lasted from Feb. 3 to March 3. Most were the victims of atrocities committed against hapless men, women and children by the defending Japanese forces.

I would suggest that the Smithsonian take advantage of the 50th anniversary of V-J Day to demonstrate the futility of war by exhibiting photographs graphically showing the devastation and death suffered by cities throughout the Pacific theater of World War II. The exhibit could be called "The Tragedy of the Non-combatants of the Pacific War."

EDGAR KROHN Jr., Makatai, Philippines.

In Defense of Earth

Regarding "Do We Really Need to Start Bracing?" (*Opinion*, Aug. 6) by William Pfaff:

Mr. Pfaff suggests that it would be presumptuous of human beings to attempt to intercept a killer comet on a collision course with Earth, since that would be thwarting God's will. Sturdier spirits would argue that since for the first time in history we have the technology that should allow us to detect and intercept a comet which could destroy life on Earth, God clearly expects us to make good use of it.

The recent bombardment of Jupiter by fragments of the comet Shoemaker-Levy has resulted in a healthy reaction in the U.S. Congress, some of whose members would like to prevent a similar calamity here, however remote the prospect. In fact, creating a system to guard the Earth against such catastrophes should be a global responsibility rather than a burden born by one nation.

Brian Jeffries, Editor and Publisher, AsiaPacific Space Report, Hong Kong.

There is a much greater likelihood that volitional life will disappear from this planet because of politics.

WILLIAM W. MORGAN, Guildford, England.

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'New Circus' Getting A Big Hand in France

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

AVIGNON, France — A young woman, an Indian dancer, sits at the edge of a round pool of black water. Floating candles ring the pool, but all else is dark. Magically, the floating candles converge toward the woman. As each nudges up to the shore, she picks it up and blows it out. Just as she is about to extinguish the last candle, she hears a soft splashing sound, looks up and sees a huge brown horse and a robed rider with a long lance reflected in the water. She blows out the last candle, all is blackness, and the vision is gone.

But not gone entirely. It remains in the memories of the 1,200 nightly spectators of the show "Chimère," by the Paris equestrian circus and theater troupe Zingaro. "Chimère" was the hit of this summer's Avignon Festival. A two-hour panoply of images of India, "Chimère" blended conventional circus excitement (acrobats leaping on and off galloping horses, a clown) with moments — the best moments — that were indistinguishable from art.

Most of those moments involved Bartabas, the founder and mastermind of Zingaro. He is the mysterious knight at the outset. At one point a black horse gallops across the pond, pursued by a running Bartabas spreading out his black cape like a bat. Then, after a moment's silence, Bartabas runs back through the gloom, pursued by the horse.

Later, seated on a white stallion and wearing a costume that looks like a Rudi Gernreich topless dress, Bartabas gallops around the ring that surrounds the pool, the horse twisting its head and neck choreographically, and Bartabas stretching and curling his torso, arms and fingers.

This was an adult experience, though children would love it. It began at 10 P.M. and lasted to midnight. The scene outside the box office recalled opera premieres at their most hysterical, with hundreds of people, inflamed by rapturous reviews in the national press, literally begging for tickets.

People all over the world are likely to have a chance to see Zingaro's latest spectacle. The Avignon Festival is over now, but aside from its projected two-season run at the company's permanent theater in Paris, "Chimère" is to tour Europe and Japan.

Anyone who has seen the Cirque du Soleil of Montreal knows how the art of the circus has evolved toward theater and dance. Some commentators have written about the Montreal company as unique, or the product of some strange synergy in the French-Canadian psyche. But despite its originality, the Cirque du Soleil might better be perceived as a satellite of the larger world of the French "new circus," which has been transforming circus life here since the 1970s.

"There was a big crisis for the circus in

all of Europe in the '70s," said Bernard Thurin, director general of the Centre National des Arts du Cirque. The center, in Châlons-sur-Marne, east of Paris, houses the Ecole Supérieure des Arts du Cirque, the main state circus school in France.

There is also an undergraduate circus school in Rosny-sur-Bois in the eastern suburbs of Paris, also run by Thurin and supported by both the ministry and the city of Rosny.

"After World War II," Thurin went on, "French circuses tried to copy the big American circuses. But in the '70s the number of circuses and the number of spectators declined. There was competition from television, and the energy crisis made it expensive to heat and light big tents."

Fortunately, outside forces were riding to the rescue. Theater directors — above all Jérôme Savary, who still calls his proscenium-theater directorial style "magic circus" — became fascinated with fusions between theater and circus. Choreographers were attracted, as were filmmakers and artists from the various forms of street theater that had proliferated in the wake of the leftist, populist student uprisings of 1968.

A little later, alumni of those uprisings infiltrated first the lower, then the upper reaches of the French cultural bureaucracy. The Ministry of Culture began subsidizing circuses in 1979, when the right was still in power. But like so much else in French cultural life, the subsidies and programs grew under the Socialist Jack Lang, and have continued under the Gaullist Jacques Toubon.

Thurin mentioned three Lang circus initiatives, two of which survive. There are his schools and a circus documentation center in Châlons. There was an attempt to create a state-supported circus troupe, but that foundered. Finally, there is a national circus association, which disburses \$2 million in annual government subsidies to 35 circuses. Thurin's schools get more than \$3 million a year.

AMONG the best-known "new circuses," which are also called "modern circuses" or "creative circuses," are the Volière Dromesko, a brilliant bird circus based in Rennes that was a hit in Avignon last summer; Royal de Luxe, which created a 50-foot giant at the celebration in Calais for the opening of the Eurotunnel to England; the Cirque Plume; the Cirque Baroque; and the Cirque Archais, which with its Mad Max-style motorized vehicles recalls the music-theater troupe La Fura dels Baus in Barcelona.

The new circus has not supplanted the traditional circus in France. Family-dominated circuses, proud of their traditions and resistant to trendy innovations, still dominate the scene in terms of ticket sales.



A scene from "Chimère," the French equestrian theater spectacle.

Kristallnacht Parable: Miller's 'Broken Glass'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sometimes I think we don't deserve Arthur Miller, on either side of the Atlantic; in his native America, he is relegated to short or nonexistent Broadway runs while New York occupies itself with yet another musical revival. Over here there

BRITISH THEATER

are sneers about his "greatest living dramatist" status; anyone got any other contenders?

Miller's "Broken Glass" (at the National) is a breathtakingly brilliant exploration of the paralysis that overtook America in November 1938 as news of the Nazi persecution of the Jews just after Kristallnacht reached their Brooklyn cousins.

Miller has chosen to give this paralysis a living form: a woman (Margot Leicester) suddenly finds that she cannot move her legs. Her husband (Henry Goodman) and her doctor (Ken Stott) eventually understand that the paralysis is sexual and social as well as political and racial. But on the way to that discovery, "Broken Glass" travels through psychiatry, history and geography to give the analysis of a woman and a world in total moral breakdown.

The eventual cure lies only in death, and not that of the patient. Miller's message here is that forgiveness and understanding are all that we need, though a little love would not come amiss. The waste is of lives in Brooklyn as well as Berlin, and the destruction is of ourselves by ourselves. In its way, "Broken Glass" is as chilling a play as Miller has ever written. This play is a kind of coda to much of Miller's earlier writing. It brings together themes of "After the Fall" and "The American Clock" but sets them for cello rather than full orchestra. Once again, his director, David Thacker, has done him proud.

After the "radical re-evaluation" of "An Inspector Calls," I began to fear that we would never get to see pure Priestley again. The great news from Chichester is therefore of Keith Baxter and "Dangerous Corner."

Last summer, also on Chichester's Minerva stage, it was Baxter who gave us enough "Rope" to satisfy those of us who thought we would never get Patrick Hamilton back as a dramatist.

Now, in an equally brilliant rediscovery, he gives us Priestley's earliest play, admittedly with both intervals taken out but in all other respects exactly as the dramatist wrote and would recognize it. Like "Rope," this too is a murderous bisexual thriller even if the body has been longer dead.

Baxter has assembled an infinitely stylish cast (Gayle Hunnicutt, Emily Raymond, Peter McNary, Christopher Timothy) and what they play is "Private Lives" laced with arsenic and old hate. Nobody here is actually what he pretends to be, and everyone (except an eccentric old novelist) has entered a liaison that is now so dangerous that it can only be unraveled by violence.

Philip Prowse is a director who designs his own major productions, so for "Lady Windermere's Fan" (Albery), we start with the sets: sumptuous drawing rooms, curtains and carpets so thick that characters seem to be fighting their way through them and yet perfectly representative of Wilde's already crumbling world, like a greenhouse in decay. This was, just over a century ago, the play that made his name and indirectly led to his downfall. It was also a moral comedy, both socialist and feminist in its own subversive way, and Prowse has rightly seen it as a fable about an aristocracy in anguished ambivalence.

Francesca Annis leads a powerhouse cast. Wilde's "Good Woman" subtitle leaves us in no doubt how he feels about the notorious Mrs. Elynor, but Prowse suggests that their creator loathes the rest of his characters more or less equally. The Darlingtons are both priggish and unforgiving; Cecil Graham is a bloated old queen on the make; Tuppy is a buffoon, and it is only the "woman with a past" who has the grace and the dignity to uphold the old values of tolerance and forgiveness.

Wilde's play moves from high-society comedy to the drama of a marriage in distress and as it does so one can, even here, find the shadows lengthening around Victorian society in general and Wilde's life in particular.



Francesca Annis as Mrs. Elynor.

'Don Giovanni' for 'New' Salzburg

By Edward Rothstein
New York Times Service

SALZBURG — On paper, the new production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" at the Salzburg Festival looked like another intriguing attempt by Gerard Mortier to shape a new artistic culture for this tradition-minded town: a staging of Mozart's greatest opera by Patrice Chéreau, who in 1976 radically transformed Wagner's "Ring" for Bayreuth.

A Chéreau "Don Giovanni" also fit with other programming this season. Mortier, the festival's artistic director, has been winning major political and artistic battles here. His third season has an almost pastoral character compared with the first two.

But the old festival culture is still strong, and declarations of independence from the past are still being made. That is partly the point, for example, of the two Beethoven symphony cycles by the Chamber Orchestra of Europe conducted by Nikolaus Harnoncourt. (Under Herbert von Karajan such an epic series would have featured the Vienna Philharmonic.)

So this "Don Giovanni" was meant to be a milestone in the

new era: put Daniel Barenboim in the pit, have Chéreau work and cast Cecilia Bartoli as Zerlina to draw unsuspecting traditionalists. There would be no risk of confusing this with the pseudonaturalistic "Don Giovanni" of the Karajan years.

Unfortunately, while this production could hardly have been associated with the old Salzburg Festival, it does not do much to create a firm foundation for the new one.

The sets, by Richard Peduzzi, are meant to create an almost abstract background for the playing out of primal forces: they are flat, dimly lit, representations of characterless buildings and alleys in Don Giovanni's Seville. Sections of bench, a table, the tomb of the Commendatore. There is no garden, no churchyard. The effect is less of crisp restraint than of unremitting tedium. "Don Giovanni" is an opera with light, color and shadow; here, all is dull and airless.

The intention was probably to let Chéreau work his magic with the characters, allowing them to stand out against the settings. But Chéreau, it turns out, has nothing very compelling to say. He has staged the

drama as if it were a conventionally realistic stage play, but his characterizations mix flashes of insight with crippling contradictions.

This is a physically aggressive Don, dressed in demonic black, not above pulling Leporello's hair, physically grabbing Zerlina, putting Donna Anna in a headlock; there is no convincing reason why such a figure would be humbled enough by the Act I finale to be crawling, begging for mercy (he stands up far more bravely to the ghostly Commendatore).

Donna Elvira seems to inhabit a symbolic universe one moment, a world of black, blindly writhing in agony — and act like a neurotic coquette the next.

In the midst of all of this, Barenboim's conducting of the Vienna Philharmonic was exasperating. Tempos were languid and unsteady; rhythms were slack. He was obviously aiming for a somber effect, but Mozart creates that using dance steps and sensuous melody.

THERE were pleasures to be had in Ferruccio Furlanetto's sleekly articulate Don, Matti Salminen's creepy Commendatore and Bryn Terfel's info-

tiously comic and lyrical Leporello.

But Bartoli nearly stole the show with her almost fragrant innocence; she made Lella Ciabatti's Donna Anna, Peter Seifert's Don Ottavio and Andreas Kohn's Masetto seem relatively characterless, as if they were items in a list of Don Giovanni's erotic conquests and rivals. Catherine Malfitano had some spark as Donna Elvira, but not enough consistency.

This production, which Chéreau is continuing to revise, emphasizes, in fact, how risky the creation of a new artistic culture is. Though the festival's sales are said to be strong, there are posters advertising "last-minute tickets" for nearly all programs; this would have been unheard of a few years ago.

But there are triumphs to put beside this uninspired "Don Giovanni," like "The Rake's Progress." And as a reminder of Salzburg at its best, there was a recital of duets by Felicity Lott and Ann Murray, accompanied by Graham Johnson, at the Mozarteum. In this recital, the melodic lines of Britten, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Brahms, Gounod and Faure seemed effortlessly spun into translucent fabrics of sound. Mozart would have loved it.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BOOKS

THE TRIBE OF TIGER: Cats and Their Culture

By Elizabeth Marshall Thomas.

Illustrated by Jared Taylor Williams. 240 pages. \$20. Simon & Schuster. \$20.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN many ways, cats are not as easy as dogs for people to make friends with, which may explain why Elizabeth Marshall Thomas's new book, "The Tribe of Tiger: Cats and Their Culture," does not have quite the warm appeal of her best-selling book of last year, "The Hidden Life of Dogs."

But cats, too, have their considerable allure, as Thomas makes clear in her introductory reference to Christopher Smart, the 18th-century English poet who found during his eight-year solitary confinement in a madhouse that his only relief from loneliness and despair was provided by the presence of his cat, Jeffery. Smart devoted 75 radiant lines to Jeffery in an otherwise endless, rambling poem. Thomas has taken the title of her book from this poem because while we tend to say "that tigers are a kind of cat rather than that cats are a kind of tiger, the fact is that cats and tigers do represent the two extremes of one family, the alpha and omega of their kind."

This is important to see. Thomas stresses, because what distinguishes all members of the cat family is that they are hunters of meat. Much about their

behavior can be understood in this light, from their remarkable physical attributes to their mysterious emotions.

Because they are hunters, an ordinary house cat will attack anything from an adult deer to a loaf of Italian bread, at least in the author's own experience.

It accounts for why "pound for pound, cats are by far the strongest animals many of us ever encounter," why they rarely leave tracks, why their intentions are short — "since meat is easy to digest and doesn't require a long, heavy gut that would weigh a cat down" — and why a puma the author knew could catch a fly out of the air between the pads of its paws.

Cats' meat-eating explains why their territoriality resembles that of a rancher raising cattle; why males commit infanticide (to kill the kittens of the rivals they overcome is to dispose of inferior genes); and why pets present their owners with half-dead creatures (they are offering them lessons in how to kill).

Even cats' emotions can be traced to their meat hunting, Thomas believes.

"Many expressions of a cat's feelings seem deeply related to the capture of live prey," she writes. "An excited, happy, or much relieved cat may amble and pounce upon whatever triggers its pleasure — something worth considering before getting a large cat all worked up."

What is most surprising of all about her portrait is that con-

trary to Rudyard Kipling, cats do not really walk by themselves, waving their wild tails in the wet wild woods, but in fact are highly social.

They only seem unsocial because their system is less like dogs' "ladderlike social arrangement" and "more like a wheel, with a high-ranking cat

on the hub and the others arranged around the rim, all reluctantly acknowledging the superiority of the despot but not necessarily measuring themselves against each other."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

- | Week | Book | Author | Weeks on List |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | THE GIFT | by Danielle Steele | 3 |
| 2 | THE CHAMBER | by John Grisham | 2 |
| 3 | THE CELESTINE PROPHECY | by James Redfield | 2 |
| 4 | THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY | by Robert James Waller | 5 |
| 5 | POLITICALLY CORRECT | by William Safire | 10 |
| 6 | EVERYTHING TO GAIN | by Barbara Taylor Bradford | 4 |
| 7 | THE ALBIONIST | by Caleb Carr | 7 |
| 8 | DISNEY'S THE LION KING | adapted by Don Freed | 1 |
| 9 | INDUE INFLUENCE | by Steve Martin | 9 |
| 10 | THE CROSSING | by Cormac McCarthy | 2 |
| 11 | PLAYING FOR THE ASHES | by Elizabeth George | 8 |
| 12 | REMEMBER ME | by Mary Higgins Clark | 14 |
| 13 | THE WATERWORKS | by E. L. Doctorow | 13 |
| 14 | INCA GOLD | by Steve Martin | 10 |
| 15 | DOWNTOWN | by Anne Rice | 12 |

NONFICTION

- | Week | Book | Author | Weeks on List |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | EMBRACED BY THE LIGHT | by Betty J. Eadie with Curtis Taylor | 2 |

- | Week | Book | Author | Weeks on List |
|------|--|--|---------------|
| 1 | THE AGENDA | by Bob Woodward | 1 |
| 2 | MOON SHOT | by Alan Shepard and Deke Slayton with Jay Byrnes and Howard Benedict | 4 |
| 3 | THE BOOK OF VIRTUES | by William J. Bennett | 3 |
| 4 | MIDWINTER IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL | by John Berendt | 5 |
| 5 | SAVED BY THE LIGHT | by Dan Brown | 9 |
| 6 | MOTHERLESS DAUGHTERS | by Hope Edelman | 13 |
| 7 | D-DAY, JUNE 6, 1944 | by Stephen E. Ambrose | 8 |
| 8 | LIFE OF THE PARTY | by Christopher Ogden | 7 |
| 9 | REBA: My Story | by Reba McEntire with Tom Carter | 12 |
| 10 | THE LESSONS OF LOVE | by Melody Beattie | 1 |
| 11 | SOUL MATES | by Thomas Merton | 10 |
| 12 | STANDING FIRM | by Dan O'Keefe | 6 |
| 13 | DAVE BARRY IS NOT MAKING THIS UP | by Dave Barry | 11 |
| 14 | GALL A Time Life, by R. M. Kilgore | | 1 |
| 15 | ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| 1 | IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSE | by Rose Delany | 1 |
| 2 | MY AUNT FROM MARS | by John G. S. Jones | 2 |
| 3 | MAGIC EYE II | by N. E. Thing | 3 |
| 4 | MAGIC EYE III | by N. E. Thing | 4 |

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Finland	F.M. 2,400	1,200	700	700
France	F.Fr. 1,850	925	530	530
Germany	D.M. 700	350	210	210
Great Britain	£	22	11	11
Greece	Dr. 75,000	37,500	22,500	22,500
Ireland	Ir£	250	125	125
Italy	Lire	500,000	250,000	150,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr. 14,000	7,000	4,200	4,200
Netherlands	Fl. 770	400	230	230
Norway	N.Kr. 3,500	1,800	1,050	1,050
Portugal	Esc. 47,000	23,500	14,000	14,000
Spain	Ptas. 48,000	24,000	14,500	14,500
Sweden	Skr. 55,000	27,500	16,500	16,500
Switzerland	S.Fr. 610	305	185	185
Rest of Europe (excl. G.E.)	S	485	245	245
C.E. N. Africa, Europe	S	620	310	310
French Africa, Middle East	S	620	310	310
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America, South Africa	S	780	390	390
Rest of Africa	S	900	450	450

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CHG 1/4

MARKET DIARY

Stocks Overcome Initial Rate Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks posted a slight gain Tuesday as interest-rate jitters overshadowed gains in chemicals and technology shares.

Traders said stocks were also depressed by weak demand at the U.S. Treasury's sale of \$40 billion of new debt.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks ended 1.95

8/32, pushing its yield up to 7.57 percent from 7.54 percent. Exxon shares dropped 1/8 to 58 1/2 after the company's largest American petrochemical plant was rocked by a series of explosions and a fire. Other oil stocks weakened alongside Exxon.

American Cyanamid shares rose 1/4 to 92 1/2, after American Home Products said it would bypass Cyanamid executives and take its \$8.5 billion bid straight to shareholders and the court system.

International Business Machines jumped 1 to 64 1/2 amid expectations of stronger sales of personal computers. Intel rose 1/4 to 58 1/2.

Storage Technology fell 2 to 37 on news that it would acquire the maker of data communications equipment in a stock swap.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

U.S. Stocks

points higher at 3,755.76. Declining issues outnumbered advances by about 10 to 9 on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume totaled 259.1 million shares.

Stocks were pulled down by concern that next week's Federal Reserve policy meeting would lead to higher interest rates. Dealers now await inflation data later in the week.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell

Dollar Loses Its High On Lackluster Auction

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — The dollar closed little changed against other major currencies Tuesday, retreating from the day's highs after the first installment of the Treasury's quarterly debt sale met with less enthusiastic

buying than many traders had expected.

Meantime, the Canadian dollar against its U.S. counterpart after a pull released last weekend showed widening separatist sentiment in Canada. The U.S. currency fell to 1.3724 Canadian dollars from Monday's closing price of 1.3773.

Many traders sold dollars after the Treasury's sale of \$17 billion of three-year notes met with tepid demand.

The dollar had risen in London during the morning amid speculation that the auction would go well. The U.S. currency

closed at 1.5818 Deutsche marks, down from 1.5880 DM in London trading and from Monday's 1.5825 DM closing in New York.

The dollar also closed at 101.295 yen, slightly down from 101.500 yen Monday.

Many traders are waiting to see how the rest of the Treasury sale goes this week.

Traders are also waiting for price reports scheduled for release this week to see if the inflation rate is rising fast enough to prompt the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates.

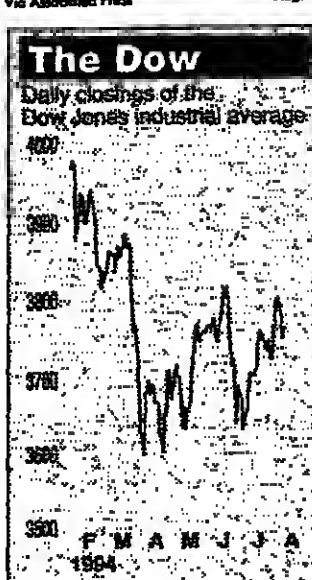
"By this time next week, we'll have a much clearer picture of the U.S. economy," said Paul Farrell, manager of strategic currency trading at Chase Manhattan Bank.

The dollar was slightly lower against other major Continental currencies, finishing at 5.4195 French francs compared with 5.4195 and at 1.3340 Swiss francs after 1.3350.

The British pound fell slightly to \$1.5390 from \$1.5395.

For investment information

Read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00
IBM	200.00	199.00	199.00	+1.00

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
259.1	1.3	1.3
259.1	1.3	1.3
259.1	1.3	1.3
259.1	1.3	1.3
259.1	1.3	1.3

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	3748.44	3755.76	3748.44	3755.76	+1.95
Trans.	1200.34	1200.34	1200.34	1200.34	+0.00
Comp.	1300.18	1300.18	1300.18	1300.18	+0.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP 100	424.22	424.22	424.22	424.22	+0.00
SP 500	424.22	424.22	424.22	424.22	+0.00
Industrials	424.22	424.22	424.22	424.22	+0.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	3748.44	3755.76	3748.44	3755.76	+1.95
Indus.	1200.34	1200.34	1200.34	1200.34	+0.00
Trans.	1300.18	1300.18	1300.18	1300.18	+0.00

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+0.00
Indus.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+0.00
Trans.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+0.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	+0.00
Indus.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	+0.00
Trans.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	+0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	121.11	121.11	121.11	121.11	+0.00
10 Utilities	101.59	101.59	101.59	101.59	+0.00
10 Industrials	101.59	101.59	101.59	101.59	+0.00

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	3748.44	3755.76	3748.44	3755.76	+1.95
Indus.	1200.34	1200.34	1200.34	1200.34	+0.00
Trans.	1300.18	1300.18	1300.18	1300.18	+0.00

AMEX Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	+0.00
Indus.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	+0.00
Trans.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	+0.00

NASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+0.00
Indus.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+0.00
Trans.	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	+0.00
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.00
Silver	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.00
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.00
CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.00
Silver	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00
Copper	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.00
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.00
CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.00
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.00
CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.00	2.50%
Microsoft	0.50	1.25%
Apple	0.25	0.62%

REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

Company	Split Ratio
IBM	1:10
Microsoft	1:5
Apple	1:2

REGULAR

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.00	2.50%
Microsoft	0.50	1.25%
Apple	0.25	0.62%

INDUSTRIALS

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.00
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.00
CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.00
Silver	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00
Copper	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.00
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.00
CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

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CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	380.00	+0.00
Silver	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	+0.00
Copper	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	+0.00

Financial

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.00
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.00
CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

Stock Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	2700.00	+0.00
DAX	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	+0.00
CAC 40	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	+0.00

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Company	Dividend	Yield
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Apple	0.25	0.62%

Commercial Union To Buy Victoire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's leading insurer, Commercial Union PLC, said Tuesday it had agreed to buy its French counterpart, Groupe Victoire, for 12.5 billion French francs (\$2 billion) from Compagnie de Suez.

The deal will give Commercial Union a 5 percent share of the French life-insurance market and a 3 percent foothold in the general-insurance market.

Commercial Union said it planned to raise about \$500 million (\$770 million) through the sale of new stock, to raise \$250 million from new bank loans and to supply the rest from its cash reserves.

CU said it would raise cash for the purchase through a 1-for-8 rights issue at 475 pence a share, to bring in \$322 million net.

In 1993, Victoire had consolidated net profit of 3.5 billion francs, but 2.5 billion francs of that came from sales of assets. Compagnie de Suez will use the cash it receives from the sale of Groupe Victoire to invest further in financial services, Gerard Worms, the chairman said.

Separately, Commercial

Union said its first-half profit nearly tripled, to £181 million from £66 million in the first six months of 1993. Total income from premiums was £3.08 billion, compared with £3.04 billion.

The profit was driven by a drop in underwriting losses, improved conditions in general insurance in several key markets and an increase in premiums.

(Reuters, AFP)

General Accident Profit

The British insurer General Accident PLC posted a sharp rise in first-half profit Tuesday and delivered an upbeat outlook on business in the United States and Europe, Reuters reported from London.

General Accident posted pre-tax profit of £203.3 million (£313 million), compared with £124.7 million a year earlier. Premium income rose to £2.52 billion from £2.52 billion.

"We are encouraged that positive signs of improvement are now beginning to show through in both the United States and Europe despite difficult market conditions," the company's chief executive, Nelson Robertson, said.

Major Esab Holders Reject Charter's Bid

STOCKHOLM — The British industrial group Charter PLC's attempt to take over Esab AG of Sweden met resistance Tuesday when five Swedish shareholders controlling almost 20 percent of Esab's votes rejected the offer.

Opposition that began with Esab's trade unions spread to the company's shareholders just three days before the 3.1-billion kronor (\$400 million) bid for the world's largest welding-equipment maker expires.

The British firm, already assured of 52.7 percent of Esab, said it would not increase its bid and would consider its options further when it had a clear count of acceptances on Friday. Charter needs 90 percent of the votes to take over Esab.

"It just means that when we see exactly where we do stand, which will only happen on Friday, we will have to consider our options. One is to walk away, and another is to accept whatever level of acceptances we get," a Charter spokesman said. He said that walking away from the deal might be an extreme move.

Led by the firm's biggest Swedish institutional shareholder, the state-run Fourth Pension Fund, two insurers, Skandia Insurance Co. and Wassa Insurance, the investment arm of bank Fortnox-banken and a state holding fund all rejected the bid.

They say the cash bid of 345 kronor a share underestimates strong current and future earnings potential and likely share rises. Swedish analysts said the most likely option would be for Charter to raise its bid, with estimates for a sweetened bid ranging between 350 kronor and 450 kronor.

Germany's Old-Time Economy

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — For more than a century, Germany has embodied the economic adage that if you build a better mousetrap the world will beat a path to your door.

Then what happens when the world economy changes? It has become far from certain that German mousetraps of the future will attract the export orders on which the country's economy is based.

Germany is reluctant to forsake the industries that have produced the world's third-largest economy, and yet it is coming to believe that sweeping change may be necessary. "The basic problem is that it's an economy that is brilliantly geared to make the products of the late 19th and early 20th century: chemicals, machine tools, steel," said W. Richard Smyser, author of "The German Economy."

But Chancellor Helmut Kohl has warned his fellow Germans that they are badly behind the competition in such

leading-edge technologies as computers, office technology and lasers.

Konrad Seitz, the German ambassador to Italy, adds genetic technology, solar energy and aeronautics to Mr. Kohl's list, while warning that Germany "is failing to make the jump from mechanics to electronics and from chemistry to biotechnology."

Last year, Germany earned 604 billion Deutsche marks (\$382 billion) from products sold abroad. One job in three is directly tied to exports. Yet Germany's share of world exports in recent years has declined more than that of any other big industrial nation.

Germany has the highest labor costs and shortest working hours in the world. Emerging economies in Eastern Europe and Asia now churn out quality products at a fraction of the cost.

Equally alarming is the suspicion that Germany has slipped behind in many of the technologies that will count most in the future. As the world telecommunications market tripled in value to \$38 billion between 1980 and 1990, the German share of that market plunged from 12.5

percent to 7 percent. In biotechnology, Germany is hardly a player.

There are several reasons: • Links between universities and high-tech entrepreneurs are underdeveloped. • Research and development spending is relatively paltry.

• There is a lack of political will to eliminate huge subsidies for inefficient industries. Karl-Heinz Paque, senior economist at the World Economy Institute in Kiel, said the \$8.4 billion spent to subsidize coal mining in the last four years amounts to roughly \$44,000 per miner annually. "You could send them home, make them civil servants doing nothing and it would still be cheaper for the whole economy."

• Venture capitalism and entrepreneurship are rare.

The German economy is therefore dominated by bank thinking," Mr. Smyser said. "And banks are not venture capitalists in Germany. They're not like these crazy Americans who will invest millions in start-up ventures despite knowing that four in five will go bust. But that fifth one — Ahh!"

Analysts Pan PolyGram's Profit Rise

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — PolyGram NV said Tuesday its net profit rose 14.7 percent to 234 million guilders (\$131.8 million), but analysts widely considered the results lackluster, especially as it was boosted by a gain of \$100 million for its movie hit "Four Weddings and a Funeral."

The Dutch music and film producer, 75 percent owned by Philips Electronics NV, said the successes of its U.S. "grunge" band Soundgarden, its female rap group Salt-o-Peppa and rock star Bryan Adams had helped results as well.

"It's amazing to see that their film income barely rose," said

Andre Moons, analyst with CLN Oyens & Van Eeghen. "It looks like they don't have their costs under control yet."

Operating income in the first half rose only 6.6 percent, to 340 million guilders, as more of PolyGram's entertainment

products were sold at lower prices.

PolyGram shares closed 4.1 percent lower, at 77.1 guilders, after rising 7.1 percent last week in anticipation of the results. The result weighed on the Dutch market as a whole, where

stocks posted their biggest decline in more than a month.

"The rise in operating profit of 6.6 percent clearly means an erosion of margins," said Edwin van Oosten, an analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland in London. "That's what is disappointing the market."

PolyGram last year announced expansion plans for its film business and said it planned to have a continuous investment of about \$200 million in new films. Amanda Whitwell, a spokeswoman for the company in London, said its investment in films totaled about \$160 million at the end of June, up from \$120 million six months earlier.

Fust Trading Is Queried

AFP, Extel News

ZURICH — The Zurich prosecutor's office said Tuesday it had begun a preliminary investigation into whether insider trading took place before Grands Magazines Jelmoli SA's announcement Friday of a takeover offer for the Swiss home appliances retailer Dipl. Ing. Fust AG.

An official at the prosecutor's office was unable to give further details but confirmed an investigation was under way.

SMOKES: Competing Sales Approaches for Unconventional Products

Continued from Page 9

ed to the absence of chemical components," publicity material claims.

Last year Natural American Spirit's sales were near those of Enlightened Tobacco, at \$10 million — following, according to Mr. Sommers, a sales increase of 60 percent to 85 percent a year for the last six years.

Initially the company grew the tobacco on Indian lands in New Mexico, but that put it in violation of tobacco quotas.

Since then, they have bought conventionally grown Virginia tobacco selected by a leaf dealer. Added to their Pow-Wow blend are herbs that include sage, red willow, bearberry and yerba buena.

Although this may sound as healthy as a granola bar, it is not, according to Dr. Alfred Munzer, a lung specialist and past president of the American Lung Association. "Thousands of compounds that cause cancer and are irritating to the respiratory system, including carbon monoxide, are naturally in tobacco," he said.

A pack of Natural American Spirit filter cigarettes at Nowhere Natural Foods in Los Angeles costs \$2.59.

Santa Fe Natural Tobacco began selling its products in 1987, but not until the publicity material focused on the additive-free aspect did sales pick up.

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
2300	2500	2400		
2200	2400	2300		
2100	2300	2200		
2000	2200	2100		
1900	2100	2000		
1800	2000	1900		
1700	1900	1800		
1600	1800	1700		
1500	1700	1600		
1400	1600	1500		
1300	1500	1400		
1200	1400	1300		
1100	1300	1200		
1000	1200	1100		
900	1100	1000		
800	1000	900		
700	900	800		
600	800	700		
500	700	600		
400	600	500		
300	500	400		
200	400	300		
100	300	200		
0	200	100		
Exchange	Index	Index	Index	Index
Amsterdam AEX	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Brussels Stock Index	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Frankfurt DAX	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Frankfurt FAZ	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Helsinki HEX	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
London Financial Times 100	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
London FTSE 100	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Madrid General Index	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Milan ISE	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Paris CAC 40	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Stockholm Allshare Index	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Vienne Stock Index	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20
Zurich SBS	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20	2,164.20

Very briefly:

- Me & Domsjö AB of Sweden said pulp prices could rise to \$700 a tonne this autumn from \$630 and could reach \$840 in 1995.
- The European Court of Justice has ruled that a 1992 agreement between the U.S. authorities and the European Commission on anti-trust cooperation does not have the proper legal basis.
- Internationale Nederlanden Group NV said it wanted to raise its share of the voting rights in Banque Bruxelles Lambert SA to 20 percent from 17.75 percent.
- The Russian central bank chairman, Victor Geraschenko, said the ruble was too strong against the dollar because of the bank's policy of smoothing out exchange-rate fluctuations, a report said.
- Britain's visible trade with European Union and non-EU countries was £1.03 billion (\$1.6 billion) in deficit in May, compared with a revised £770 million deficit in April, the Central Statistical Office said.
- The Dutch trade surplus widened to 1.3 billion guilders (\$732 million) in April from 1.2 billion a year earlier, the Central Bureau for Statistics said.
- German cosmetics retailer Douglas Holding AG said rising rents and wage costs caused first-half operating profit to fall 20.4 percent to 34.8 million Deutsche marks (\$22 million). Sales in the first half rose 3.5 percent to 1.53 billion DM.

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SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1993

GENERALI

THE INSURER WITHOUT FRONTIERS.

Group Business. The Generali Group has further strengthened its positions in the markets where it operates by pursuing three strategies. These are the reorganization of companies operating in countries where the Group has long-standing traditions; beginning operations in markets which offer interesting prospects; the signing of wide-reaching agreements with important international groups supported by the acquisition of significant minority share holdings.

In this context, important moves have been carried out: agreements with the Madrid-based Banco Central Hispano and with the FIAT Group; acquisition of a 3% stake in Banca Commerciale Italiana and concentration in the subsidiary Alleanza Assicurazioni of the shares

held in Banco Ambrosiano Veneto. As far as the initiatives aiming at improving structures in various countries are concerned, recent initiatives include the reorganization of the Group in Germany, Belgium and Argentina, and the establishment of new companies in Portugal, Guernsey, Romania and a Branch Office in the Czech Republic. Operations have also been boosted in Latin America, where the Group acquired a controlling stake in an insurance company in Ecuador, strengthened its presence in Peru by establishing a new subsidiary that ranks second in the Peruvian insurance market, acquired an important insurance company in Colombia, and established a company that will manage the activity in the Argentinian pension funds sector.

Parent Company Business. The Company continued its policy aiming at improving underwriting results by giving priority to the quality of the insurance portfolio and by limiting costs.

Such a policy proved to be particularly incisive in the Italian market, where the Company writes 55% of the total volume of business and 70% of direct business. The implementation of careful risk-selection policies and portfolio reforms in these past three years have been pursued further and have brought about a sensible reduction of loss ratio in the Non-Life sector. This, and a 1% decrease in the cost ratio, have contributed to the significant improvement in the underwriting result in Italy, which, after many years,

is almost in the black. On the other hand, direct business results abroad as well as reinsurance were still negative. Results from activities carried out in the financial sector, though, were satisfactory with a sharp growth in current income from investments as well as in the profits realized from trading operations in major international stock exchanges, even though the contribution of extraordinary operations resulted in a lower amount.

This year's profit exceeded the one registered in 1992 by over ECU 18 m. despite the fact that changes in the accounting criteria affected the result by ECU 57.6 m. and tax burden increased by ECU 58.1 m.

ASSETS (000 ECU)*	1993	1992
Real estate and agricultural companies	5,473,497	5,161,320
Fixed-interest securities	25,299,087	19,717,442
Shares and equity participations	5,533,056	4,672,985
Loans	2,342,652	1,998,080
Deposits with Banking Companies	372,640	396,675
Bank deposits	2,140,772	1,964,965
Accounts receivable and other assets	4,828,910	4,347,375
Total	45,990,614	38,258,842

* All figures have been converted at the rate of exchange of £1 = ECU 1.322

* This statement consolidates 86 insurance companies operating in some 40 markets, 28 holding companies, 21 real estate companies and 3 agricultural companies.

LIABILITIES (000 ECU)*	1993	1992
Provisions for insurance liabilities	35,812,221	29,560,643
Reinsurance deposits	428,536	374,896
Other liabilities	3,614,829	2,533,131
Minority shareholders' interest	1,245,537	1,162,786
Shareholders' surplus	4,369,784	4,326,083
Total	45,990,614	38,258,842

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INVESTMENTS (000 ECU)	1993	1992
Premiums written	5,122,690	4,613,254
Premiums ceded	- 641,823	- 541,544
Net premiums	4,480,867	4,071,710
Net investment income	1,300,332	1,111,546
Technical interest allocated to Life funds	- 784,939	- 859,201
Insurance underwriting results	- 357,571	- 299,443
Sundry income and expenditure	- 66,921	- 19,094
Operating profit	90,901	133,808
Profit on sale of properties and securities	268,554	208,081
Exchange profit	109,501	130,449
Unrealized capital losses on securities	- 97,139	- 182,873
Extraordinary taxes	- 15,229	- 6,894
Total other items	265,787	148,763
Taxes on profits	- 136,422	- 78,329
Profit for the year	220,286	204,242

* All figures have been converted at the rate of exchange of £1 = ECU 1.322

* Net profit amounted to ECU 220.3 m. compared to ECU 204.2 m. in 1992. Modifications carried out in the accounting criteria affected the result by ECU 57.6 m.

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Central Head Office in Trieste (Italy)

The Generali Group, besides Italy, operates in Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czech Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Principality of Monaco, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United States.



THE INSURER WITHOUT FRONTIERS.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	1,200,000	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	1,200,000
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.50	800,000	55.00	54.00	54.50	54.50	800,000
Apple	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	600,000	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	600,000
Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	400,000	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	400,000
Sun Microsystems	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	300,000	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	300,000
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	200,000	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	200,000
Lotus	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	150,000	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	150,000
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	100,000	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	100,000
Visa	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	50,000	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	50,000
MasterCard	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	40,000	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	40,000
Amex	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	30,000	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	30,000
Discover	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	20,000	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	20,000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Alcoa	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	1,000,000	Alcoa	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	1,000,000
Alumina	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	800,000	Alumina	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	800,000
Alcan	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	600,000	Alcan	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	600,000
Alcoa	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	400,000	Alcoa	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	400,000
Alumina	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	300,000	Alumina	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	300,000
Alcan	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	200,000	Alcan	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	200,000
Alcoa	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	150,000	Alcoa	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	150,000
Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000	Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000
Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000	Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000

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Alcoa	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	150,000	Alcoa	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	150,000
Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000	Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000
Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000	Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000

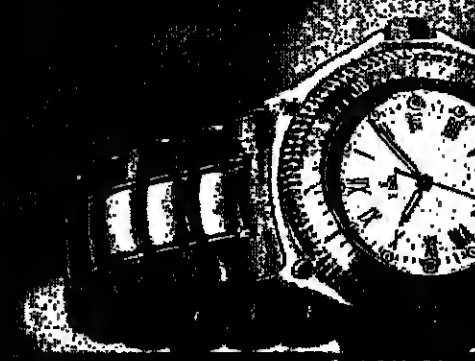
12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Alcoa	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	1,000,000	Alcoa	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	1,000,000
Alumina	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	800,000	Alumina	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	800,000
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Alcan	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	200,000	Alcan	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	200,000
Alcoa	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	150,000	Alcoa	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	150,000
Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000	Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000
Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000	Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000

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Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000	Alumina	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	100,000
Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000	Alcan	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	50,000

(Continued on page 13)

صحنه من العمل

GATT Grace Period Possible for Beijing

HONG KONG — China could be given a grace period before having to meet some conditions of membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

"We would recognize that in the GATT, they would have the right in certain areas to a transition period before they're fulfilling their obligations," said Winston Lord, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Mr. Lord said during a visit to Hong Kong that the United States "staunchly" supported China's admission to GATT.

Mr. Lord said China was "somewhere in between" being a developing country and an advanced country.

Two weeks ago, during talks in Geneva on China's re-entry

to GATT, China argued that it was a developing country and that the United States should allow it to re-enter under the easier conditions that such countries are allowed.

China was a founding member of GATT but withdrew after the Communist takeover in 1949. It applied for readmission in 1986.

"China is already an economic powerhouse in many ways," Mr. Lord said, "so we have to strike a balance here."

China Asks Taiwan Access
China wants Taiwan to lift restrictions on Chinese goods entering Taiwan, a Foreign Trade Ministry official said, according to the Xinhua news agency.

The agency said China's trade deficit with Taiwan reached \$5.26 billion last year.

Vietnam to Curb Dollar Use

Hidden Currency Must Go to Banks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HANOI — Vietnam will restrict the use of the U.S. dollar and require companies to deposit foreign currency in bank accounts as a way of drawing money into its formal financial system, the official Vietnam News Agency said Tuesday.

The aim of the measure, decided by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, is to harness an estimated \$600 million now circulating and to increase use of the Vietnamese dong.

"Now people are keeping money under the mattress — we need to get it into the banks," he said.

The economist, a top government planner, said he did not think the measure would affect the exchange rate.

About 70 percent of the

hard-currency turnover in Vietnam came from state companies, he said.

The dollar has risen over the past year from about 10,500 dong to the current rate of about 10,950.

John Brinsden, country manager for Standard Chartered Bank, said that if the measures meant people would have to sell dollars to buy dong, they might stabilize the dong's slide.

Although the government does not want to "disrupt or destabilize the market," Mr. Brinsden said, "they are sending a signal that they are going to progressively enforce this."

Businesses that now charge for their services in dollars will be required to accept dong, with only duty-free shops and at the airports and

others authorized by the central bank taking foreign currency, the report said.

Vietnamese organizations involved in civil aviation, maritime trade, insurance, posts and telecommunications, and foreign-invested enterprises would be allowed to open bank accounts abroad.

Western economists warned that Vietnam could not wean people off the dollar through legislation, but needed instead to build faith in its financial and banking system to draw in more money.

"It's a good idea for Vietnam to regain some control over the currency, but its going to take two to three years to work this through," one economist said.

(Reuters, AFP)

Orders Rise For Japan's Machines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

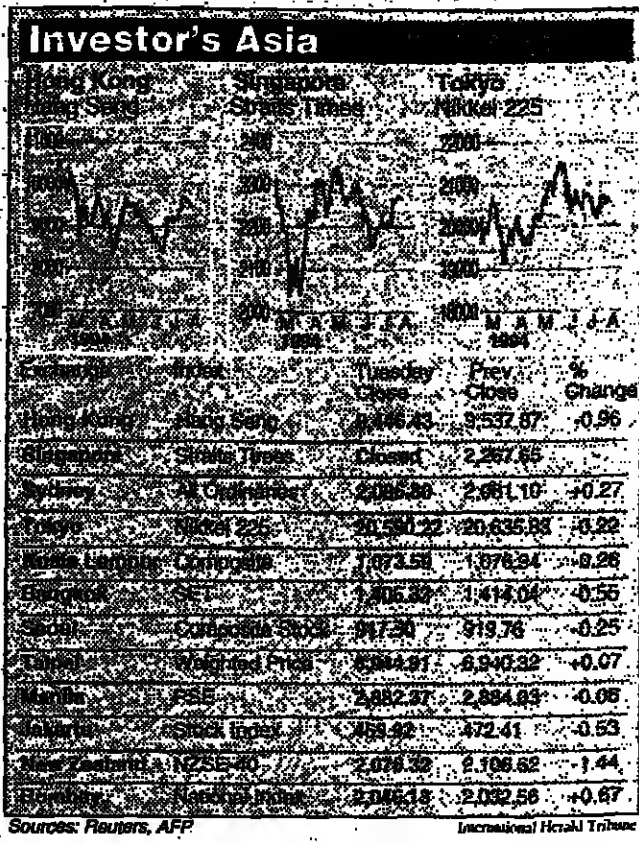
TOKYO — Japanese companies showed a strong growth in machinery orders in June, indicating companies are spending more to boost production, but concerns about the overall economy remain.

Private-sector machinery orders, excluding those from shipyards and power firms, rose a seasonally adjusted 12.5 percent, to 950.6 billion yen (\$9.4 billion) in June from May.

Orders jumped 9.5 percent from June 1993, marking the first year-on-year rise since January. Machinery orders had been tumbling since mid-1991.

"Machinery orders have stopped declining, but we cannot say that worries about the overall economy are all gone," an agency official said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



U.S.'s China Wheat Sales Draw Fire

HONG KONG — The United States is hoping China will be eager to buy subsidized U.S. wheat this year, but other Western wheat-growing nations are complaining about what they see as unfair U.S. trading practices.

China pays \$86 a metric ton for American wheat, a \$44 discount from the general market price. This year, 3 million metric tons have been made available under the U.S. government's Export Enhancement Program.

One analyst estimated that China would need to import as much as 10 million metric tons of wheat this year.

Canada and Australia, China's major wheat

suppliers, decline to reveal their prices, but they say U.S. subsidies are cutting into their sales, lowering their farmers' earnings.

Often the world's biggest wheat importer, China takes about 15 percent of world trade, usually giving about 60 percent of its business to Canada and 10 percent to Australia.

Australia has already sold more than a million metric tons of wheat to China this year, according to Nigel Officer, the Australian Wheat Board's director for North Asia. Sales in 1993 totaled 550,000 tons.

The Australians have been watching China's stocks run low and had been hoping to see their sales rise accordingly.

Du Pont Plans Rise In Outlays in China

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — Edgar Woolard, chairman of Du Pont Co., said Tuesday the firm planned to increase investment in China by a factor of five to 10 times "over the next few years."

He added that the company was carrying on negotiations about 28 projects.

Taiwan Eases Bank Curbs

TAIPEI — Taiwan on Tuesday announced the relaxation of limits on foreign bank branches and lifted restrictions on holding of Taiwan dollar-denominated deposits.

Officials earlier said the move was designed to ease Taiwan's entry to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Foreign Ministry lifted rules preventing foreign banks from opening more than three branches a year. It also ended requirements that foreign banks have trade relations with domestic banks for more than 10 years before they set up a branch.

The new rules require foreign banks setting up domestic branches to be among the world's top 500 in terms of assets or capital or to have a combined trading record with domestic banks of more than \$1 billion in the past three years.

Very briefly:

- Shanghai's domestic stock market plunged 13.1 percent as investors cashed in profits after a weeklong surge.
- Italian-Thai Development PLC, Thailand's largest engineering company, ended its first day on the stock exchange at a 31 percent premium to its initial sale price.
- Toshiba Corp. began recycling plastic waste into fuel oil at a pilot plant south of Tokyo, forecasting that commercial operations would be launched toward the end of the year.
- Nestlé SA said it had signed a joint-venture agreement to build an ice cream and yogurt factory in Tianjin, China. A Nestlé unit is expected to invest about \$65 million in the factory.
- Hisachi Ltd. said it would move nearly all its production of general-purpose motors to a Thai subsidiary to cut costs.

NYSE

Tuesday's Closing

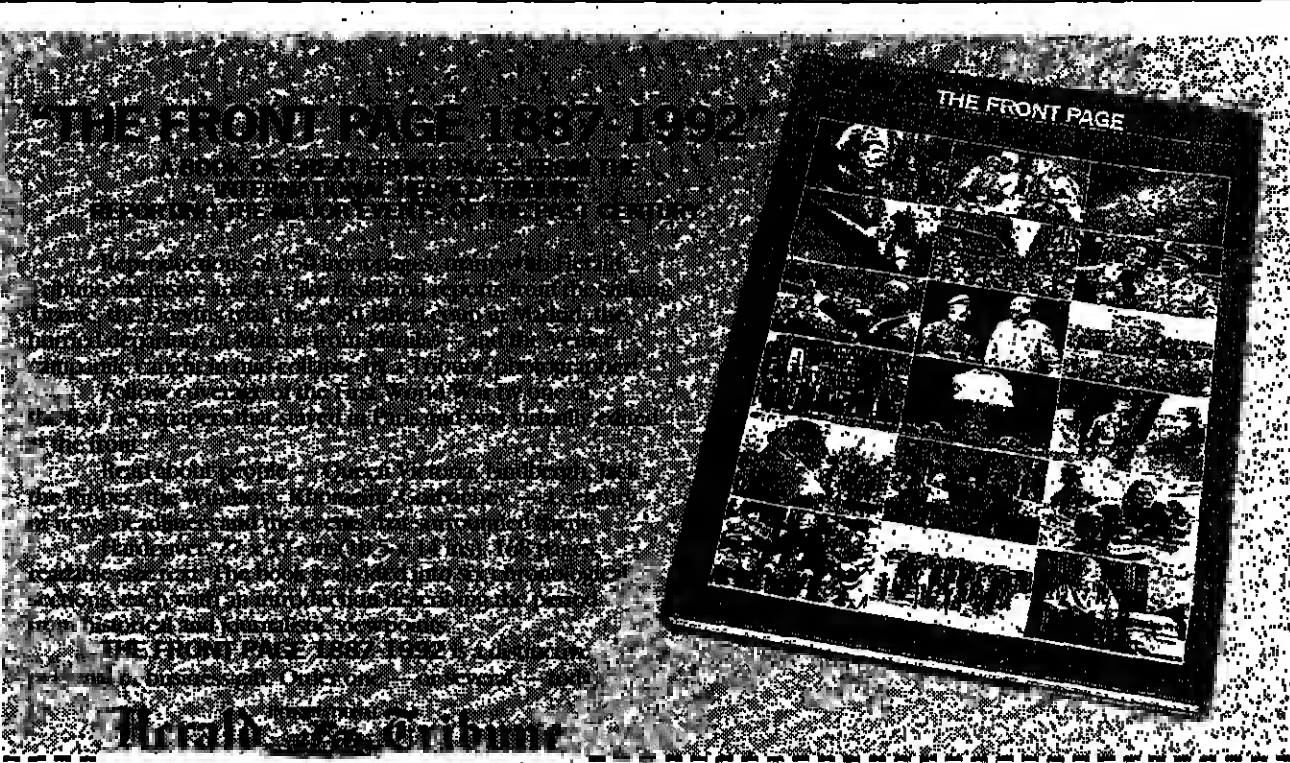
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Latest Close
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Angola	0-800-49-0001	Canada	000-5511-100	Belgium	1-800-877-8000	Jordan	01-800-0877
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	China	106-13	Brazil	1-800-751-7277	Kuwait	173-1877
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Belize	000-333	Denmark	000-12	Colombia	001-800-777-1111	Luxembourg	000-800-011
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SPORTS

An Evening's Stroll Brings Much of Finland to Its Feet

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

HELSINKI — Sari Essayah went out for a 40-minute walk on this spectacular Tuesday evening of the European Championships, and all of Finland seemed to come out to meet her. Perhaps 30,000 had hought their way into the Olympic Stadium, and almost as many more were waiting outside along the streets; and still hundreds of thousands more were at home around their televisions.

It was a summer's evening to match all of those Scandinavian mornings last February, when the Norwegians came out of the forests to cheer their Olympic cross-country skiers. This was the mirror of that, but for the weather and implements.

Essayah is Finland's 27-year-old world champion in the 10-kilometer walk — an event several gears below the preceding generational successes of Finns Paavo Nurmi and Lasse Viren, whose images are posed in bronze and stone outside the stadium.

The heiress walked past them, striding certain and disciplined, one foot always on the ground per regulations, and amid the cheering and the noise the statues were ignored. The clouds in the extended northern dusk were a landscape as sure as the Norwegian mountains.

Inside the stadium the people had been watching on the giant TV screen as Essayah moved gradually, seasonally into the

lead, and when the camera showed her approaching the stadium entrance they stood as if one to greet her.

She came to a stop in a championship-record 42 minutes, 37 seconds, and those behind — Anna-Rita Sidoti of Finland (42:43) and Yelena Nikolayeva of Russia (42:43) — fell into her embrace. They seemed happy just to have walked with her.

Then Essayah moved toward the stands, waving for a flag to hold and hundreds of them came to a waving salute. Take your pick. She marched around the track once more with the flag across her thin bare shoulder, celebrating an event which never would have meant so much had she not made it hers.

The heptathlon fell less heroically to the world silver medalist, Sabine Braun of Germany. She had gone to bed Monday trailing Svetlana Moskalets of Russia by three points after uncharacteristically running almost a second behind Moskalets in the 200 meters.

A former long-jumper with a personal best of 6.70 meters, the 29-year-old Braun figured to re-emerge in that event Tuesday morning — but she could manage no better than 6.32 meters, no-jumping her third attempt. With only the javelin and 800 meters remaining, she lay 42 points behind Moskalets, who had jumped 6.44 meters.

"We talked about it all last night and could not work out what was wrong," Braun said

during the afternoon break. "This just isn't my competition."

Moskalets, however, failed to keep her first throw of the javelin in play. Watching her second attempt fall woefully short, she held her right elbow and came close to tears. The elbow was wrapped in tape for her third throw, but it did not help. Her best was only 37.94 meters, far behind Braun's sub-par 48.54. Moskalets walked from the pit sobbing, having sunk to fifth place, where she would finish with 6,308 points.

Entering the 800 meters, the last event, Braun had only to hold a 52-point lead over the lanky second-place Hungarian, Rita Inanesi, who initially sprinted 20 meters ahead of Braun but was overtaken by the pack. Braun's time of 2:20.66 — "I gave all," she said — assured her of a third-place victory with 6,419 points, with Inanesi second in 6:404 and Ursula Włodarczyk of Poland third in 6:322.

Three other titles were decided Tuesday. Steinar Hoen of Norway won the high jump in 2.35 meters, a championship record which could not be matched by co-silver medalists Artur Partyka of Poland and Steve Smith of Britain, who managed 2.33.

The 1,500 meters was won by the Olympic champion Fermin Cacho of Spain in a championship-record 3:35.27, and he shared his victory lap with com-



Sabine Braun of Germany, left, racing Ursula Włodarczyk of Poland in the 800 on her way to winning heptathlon.

patriot Isaac Viciosa, the silver medalist in 3:36.01.

The 100-meter hurdles went to Svetla Dimitrova of Bulgaria

in 12.72 seconds, with Yuliya Graudyn of Russia second and Yordanka Donkova of Bulgaria third in the same time of 12.93.

Croatia and Greece in Semis
For China, This Defeat Is a First SuccessBy Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

TORONTO — One night during the first round of the world basketball championships, the coaching staffs of the United States and China sat down to dinner, and exchanged ideas. What the Chinese received were some training tips. What the Americans got was some spicy food for thought.

"Since the Dream Team played at the Olympics in Barcelona, basketball in our country has become very popular," the Chinese coach, Xingquan Jiang, told Don Nelson and assistants through an interpreter. "In China right now, there are more people who play basketball than the entire population in all of Europe."

The Americans thought about that, and shook their heads. "Imagine the potential," said Don Nelson, son of the U.S. team's coach.

With the most populous nation in the world to choose from, the Chinese have come here to announce their intention of getting into the business of basketball. Though they've made tremendous strides in a short while, it is not something that's going to happen overnight. A day after their greatest international victory ever, the Chinese were crushed Monday night by Croatia, 105-73, in

their maiden adventure into the second round of a tournament. China has often qualified for only because the competition in Asia is next to none.

Fortunately for Croatia, its mere 4.5 million citizens include Toni Kukoc, Dino Radja and the 7-foot, 1-inch (2.15-meter) Stoyko Vrankovic, three players with National Basketball Association experience.

Kukoc picked the smaller Chinese defenders apart with 15 assists and the Croats made 75 percent of their 2-point shots and 7 of 12 3-pointers as they won their fourth straight en route to a likely gold medal date Sunday against Dream Team II. The Chinese stayed close for a while in the first half, as the Croats played a loose man-to-man defense that China's best player, Hu Weidong, shot holes in. He scored 22 of his game-high 31 points (27 coming from behind the 3-point line) in the first half, but slowed down as Kukoc and Arjan Kimazec dogged him in the second.

Weidong is the prize of the young Chinese team, a 6-6, 190-pound (86-kilogram) swingman from Jiangsu Province who has a soft touch when he is left alone. At 23, he has been on the national team since 1992. "He's one of the first young players they've had come up who has all the skills," said the

younger Nelson. "They see a kid like that come out of their junior program, and they're really excited about it."

During the Barcelona Olympics, Nelson was an assistant coach for Lithuania, based on his long-term friendship with Sarunas Marciulionis, who he helped recruit for the Golden State Warriors for his father. The Lithuanian dormitory was next door to the one housing the Chinese team. Nelson struck up a casual friendship with Xingquan Jiang, and renewed it while he was scouting at the Goodwill Games in St. Petersburg.

At that competition, China lost by 40 points to Brazil, a team it opened this tournament by defeating. After losing by 51 to the United States, China shocked Spain, advancing to the second round on the strength of victories over traditionally good basketball countries. "We used the Goodwill Games as a warm-up tournament," Jiang said.

While his team is young, with every player in his early to mid-20s, it is certainly not big, or exceptionally quick. What China does have is a sweet, simple and patient offense played by what the senior Nelson said is "the best passing team in the tournament."

From the U.S. coaches, the Chinese staff wasn't looking for game strategy, or seeking to import 7-footers. They told the Americans that there are more than enough big people in their country, especially in the north.

"We asked the Americans about their training and about their junior players and their junior coaches," said Jiang. "We would like to send our junior players and coaches to the United States. We can exchange."

In return, Don Nelson said, the chances of a National Basketball Association game being played in China are very good. The relationship makes sense, and dollars and cents. The Chinese players get better. The NBA market gets bigger.

■ In the other quarterfinal played Monday night, Greece beat Canada by 74-71, The Associated Press reported.

Playing before a crowd that was definitely on its side, Greece led by 72-65 with 1:34 to play, then Canada's Kory Hailas sank consecutive 3-pointers to make it a one-point game with 52 seconds left. Canada forced a turnover, but Rick Fox of the Boston Celtics lost the ball as he made a move toward the basket with about 13 seconds left. Panagiotis Fassoulas dunked with five seconds left for the final margin.

Fanis Christodoulou led Greece with 26 points and 10 rebounds, while Hailas topped Canada with 20 points. In the classification round, Spain beat South Korea, 98-57; Argentina downed Egypt, 91-66; Brazil defeated Cuba, 82-76, and Germany beat Angola, 86-76.

Russian Sprinter Latest to Depart

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — Russian sprinter Natalia Voronova, having tested positive for ephedrine, was withdrawn Tuesday from the European Championships, officials from the sport's governing body in European announced.

Voronova was on a list of eight names given by the European Athletics Association of athletes who failed drug tests.

She was a member of the winning relay team at last year's world championships and was to run here until she was withdrawn by her federation.

Russian hammer throw Sergei Kirmasov was withdrawn Monday and faces a four-year ban for using steroids.

The 29-year-old Voronova had used a substance that contained ephedrine in a test carried out after a June meet in Granada, Spain.

Last week Aham Okeke, a Nigerian-born Norwegian, was withdrawn from the championships after it was announced that he had tested posi-

tive following a Grand Prix meet in Stockholm, Sweden.

Salomon Wariso, Britain's 200-meter champion, was withdrawn by his federation after he failed a similar test for ephedrine.

Ephedrine is contained in many over-the-counter medications but are banned in Olympic sports.

Voronova, Wariso and Okeke were also on the list for ephedrine and were given a suspension of three months. Five other athletes — Marian Florea of Romania, Platy Perzlyo of Poland, Vladimira Malatova of the Czech Republic, Hedvika Korosak of Slovenia and Ellen Kovacs of Romania — were also on the list.

Kovacs was found to have used ephedrine and was withdrawn before the championships.

The other four were found to have traces of illegal substances with steroid bases and were given four-year suspensions.

Car Invades British Race, Cyclists Strike

The Associated Press

BLACKPOOL, England — Every rider on the Tour of Britain staged a 20-minute strike during its second stage Tuesday after a car strayed on to the course and caused an accident when it drove into the race.

The car's driver allegedly disobeyed instructions to stop from two police motorcycles.

hit both of them and then forced the leaders of the 102-man field to swerve as the car came toward them at the 42-mile (67 kilometer) mark.

Four riders crashed, with Adri van der Poel of the Netherlands and Oleg Kozliline of Kazakhstan being forced to retire from the race.

The race arrived in Blackpool

30 minutes late as the main group slowed to allow the injured riders to rejoin the field, and then stopped for their protest at the 82-mile mark.

"Security is always a bit dodgy on this race," Australia's Phil Anderson, the winner in 1991 and 1993, said with blood running from his hip, knee and arm.



Britain's Sally Gunnell, who set the world record last year, cruised into the 400-meter hurdles semis in 55.17 seconds.

ATP Loser in Germany

The Associated Press

MUNICH — In another blow to the troubled game of tennis, the ATP Tour is losing one of its main television sponsors.

SAT-1, a private German cable station, will not extend its contract with the ATP Tour when it expires next year, the station's head of sports, Reinhold Beckmann, said Tuesday.

A rapid fall in ratings is forcing SAT-1 to drop tennis from its program, Beckmann said.

"I think the European market is finished," he said. "The times when TV stations were the milk cows are definitely over."

SAT-1 will continue to broadcast only two tournaments from Germany, the ATP Tour World Championship in Frankfurt and the Grand Slam Cup in Munich.

Riding on the successes of Boris Becker and Steffi Graf, tennis became very popular in Germany in the 1980s. Germany hosts more than a dozen tournaments every year, in addition to the ATP Tour's season-ending World Championship, formerly known as the Masters.

About 70 percent of ATP Tour's television income came from Germany, Beckmann said.

The abundance of tournaments has led to tennis satur-

ation on television and the game is rapidly losing viewers.

The ratings also fell sharply for last year's ATP Tour World Championships, a tournament featuring the top eight players in the world, Beckmann said. As a result, SAT-1 forced the ATP to change the schedule of this year's event by dropping the evening match during prime time and playing all three daily matches in the afternoon.

The first match during this year's tournament Nov. 15-20 will begin at 2 P.M., three hours earlier than in previous years.

UEFA Cup Scores

Provisional Round
Shiraz Persse 2, Cork City 0
FC Oostende 6, FC Vervet 1
Ankara Spor 2, Inche Brastava 0
Dinamo BK 3, Flare Tullin 0
Spartak Zvezda 2, Shkumen Power 0
FC Rotor 6, AIX Solus 2
Fenerbahce Istanbul 5, Yonous 0
Classe 2, Harved Depo 4, Kintexu Clusson

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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words to form a sentence. Use the letters in the words to form the sentence. Write the sentence in the space provided.

Yesterday's Jumble: EXCEL LOGIC COUPLE FALLEN Answer: How the fastest horse — WITH A GALLOP FELL.

Answer here: A

Answer tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: EXCEL LOGIC COUPLE FALLEN Answer: How the fastest horse — WITH A GALLOP FELL.

Answer here: A

Answer tomorrow

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Answer here: A

Answer tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: EXCEL LOGIC COUPLE FALLEN Answer: How the fastest horse — WITH A GALLOP FELL.

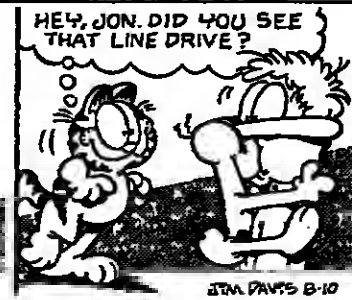
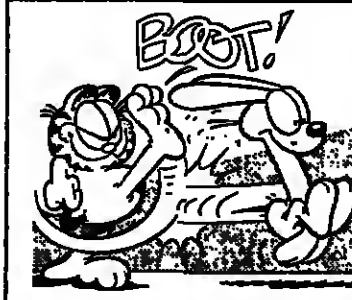
Answer here: A

Answer tomorrow

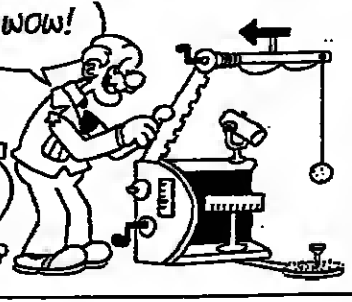
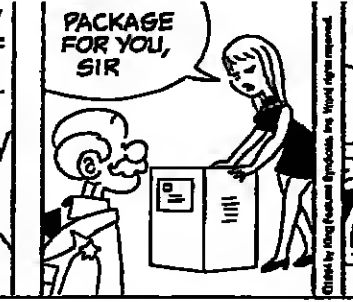
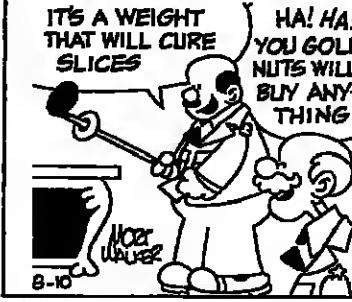
PEANUTS



GARFIELD



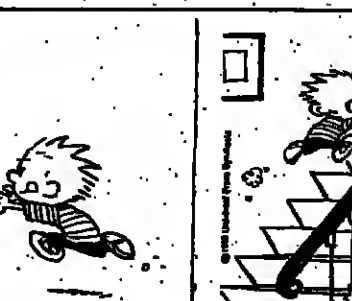
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BLONDIE



SPORTS

Cauthen Canters Into Hall of Fame

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — At 16, he rode his first winners in the big leagues of thoroughbred racing. At 17, he was the leading apprentice jockey in the United States. At 18, he won the Kentucky Derby aboard Affirmed and swept the Triple Crown, and he was the youngest to do that, too.

At 24, he became the leading jockey in England, the first American in 71 years to do that. By the time he was 27, he had won the Epsom Derby, Irish, French and Italian Derbies. Now, at 34, Steve Cauthen is back home with his trophies and memories, and still reaching for the stars ahead of his time, he is the youngest person ever elected to the Racing Hall of Fame.

He was inducted Monday along with 74-year-old Jimmy Coll, the trainer of star horses like Housebuster, Bet Twice and Holy Bull, and with storied horses of the past, notably the filly Ta Wee and the colt Arts and Letters.

But for the crowd gathered under the huge tent alongside the Hall of Fame, the spotlight of history fell mainly on the riding prodigy who took his first giant strides as a visiting jockey at the old track across Union Avenue.

He ended his riding career in England last year because he was losing the battle against weight. In this country, it would be impossible to ride regularly if you hit 115 pounds; in England, maybe 119.

"I'm 138 now," Cauthen acknowledged. "And I probably won't ride again, at least not here in the States. Maybe in Europe or Hong Kong. If the right offer came, I might. But it hasn't. So, I doubt that I'll ride again."

"I miss riding. If I didn't have to keep my weight down to 118 or so, I'd probably be riding till I was 60."

Telescoping his career on two continents, Cauthen added: "Things happened to me very quickly. You have to reset your goals. On the plane flying here, I kept thinking of my first race in Saratoga when I was a kid. To me, this was always the Big Apple. This is where I met Lenny Goodman, who became my agent. This is where I took the path to Affirmed."

Cauthen still has the look of an altar boy, but he is now an associate vice president of Turfway Park in Kentucky. Mostly, he is the star of television commercials about racing. He is also the father of a 15-month-old daughter and the owner of a 300-acre farm in Verona, Kentucky, the town next to his childhood home in Walton. That was where he started to ride horses before graduating to small tracks like River Downs and soon to major tracks like Saratoga.

"The Triple Crown stays in your mind," he said, "because everything is at stake. We had these three great races against Alydar, starting with the Kentucky Derby, a couple of days after my 18th birthday."

But if he met success early in life, he also met adversity. He was injured in a spill at Saratoga, then tried his luck on the West Coast and lost 116 races in a row. He was also starting to gain weight.

"Business was getting a little slow," he remembered, "and I knew I could ride in England at higher weights. So, when I got an offer to ride in Europe, it wasn't a difficult decision."

The offer came from Robert Sangster, one of the giants of British racing, and it took Cauthen abroad for 14 years. He won more honors and titles, and finally decided to come home last year when his weight was rising and the money declining.

"Actually," he said, "the slump in California led to a blessing in disguise. The European thing extended my career eight or 10 years. It was a great experience. It was the right step for me. Nobody forced me to go. The other jockeys weren't ganging up on me, the way some people thought. It was just the right thing to do."

He glanced around at the mountains flanking Saratoga, and said: "You never forget how beautiful it is here. When I came here from River Downs, I rode two horses."

It was only 18 years since he arrived in Saratoga as an apprentice, and now he was back as part of racing history and the newest member of the Hall of Fame, in a dazzlingly short time for one career.

He paused and reached for some personal perspective, and said: "I was 16 years old. I weighed about 88 pounds."

A Case for Baseball's Owners: Hard to Latch Onto

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — I climbed into a taxicab in Manhattan one day recently and told the driver, "Yankee Stadium."

He half-turned to me and in a foreign accent said, "Is that in New Jersey?"

"Not yet," I replied.

One day, though, the Yankees may, as George Steinbrenner has indicated, wind up in a coveted spot in the New Jersey swamps. If so, the New York Yankees will join such historic 19th-century major league baseball teams as the Providence Grays, the Troy (New York) Haymakers, the Newark Peppers, the Worcester (Massachusetts) Ruby Legs, the Louisville Eclipse, the Keokuk Westerns, the Wilmington (Delaware) Quick Steps and the Altoona Mountain City.

Not to mention the 20th-century Brooklyn Dodgers, the New York Giants, the Boston and Milwaukee Braves, the Philadelphia and Kansas City Athletics, the Washington Senators (two versions) and dozens of other teams. All weighed their market places in the balance and found

them wanting, and, like many businesses in similar situations in the American free-enterprise system, either moved away or went out of business.

The shutting of teams is a harsh reality, but it is reality, something the baseball owners of today would rather not admit.

The owners, on the verge of forcing the players into a strike, have demanded that the players accept a salary cap, which would negate many of the rights for which the players have fought successfully in recent years.

The owners contend they can't continue like this — saying at first that 19 of the 28 teams are in the red, then changing that on Monday to 12 to 14 money-losing clubs — but have been totally unconvincing to the players. This is unlike the National Basketball Association owners in 1984, who opened their books and proved to the satisfaction of the players' union that four franchises were about to fold, and the players thereby risked a loss of about 50 jobs.

Baseball owners, with frequent turnover, continue to sell their franchises at ever higher prices, and the sport continues to expand. While the owners say teams are losing money, especially the so-called small-market teams, Financial

World Magazine, which tracks such goings-on, says this is fiction.

The San Diego Padres, for one, made a profit of \$4.1 million in 1993, according to Financial World. And the Pittsburgh Pirates, who went on the sales block last week — and immediately found at least two serious business groups expressing interest — were reported to have made \$4 million last year.

NOWHERE IS IT decreed that a big league hall club must exist in a particular city. Instead, basic economics requires that one sets up shop at the busiest corner, a tradition baseball owners have followed religiously.

For years, only 16 teams played in the major leagues. Of those 16, only 10 remain in the same city. The others moved on. Owners decided there was nothing inviolable about the national pastime. And the majors have ballooned to 28 teams.

Owners, some of whom say with a straight face that they are caretakers of a national trust, insist that it would be terrible to lose franchises in smaller markets because of the history of those teams, and that it would damage the continuity of the game. A continuity, in fact, that the owners themselves have often changed — from

franchise-hopping to the designated hitter to artificial playing surfaces.

If small markets are a grievous problem, then why don't the owners solve it among themselves with a greater degree of revenue-sharing — and not tie it to a players' salary cap? They could give visiting teams 40 to 50 percent of the gate instead of 20 percent, as in the American League, and about the same in the National. And George Steinbrenner, for example, could share his \$40 million-a-year local television deal with, say, Milwaukee, which gets only about \$5 million for its locally televised games.

That's because the large-market owners are playing like profiteers, the game they're best at. Have always been best at. And if a shift in population and jobs in Pittsburgh, for example, no longer allows it to support a baseball team, then metropolitan areas on the rise like Orlando, Charlotte, Norfolk and Phoenix are ready and willing to try.

The Tampa-St. Petersburg area is so eager, in fact, that it built a domed stadium, and waits, like a maiden with trousseau at the ready. At last count, the Tampa Bay Baseball group had sold 32,079 season ticket reservations.

This is baseball business, also a national pastime. And apparently a thriving one, at that.



As brother Sandy returned the pitch, Toronto's Roberto Alomar picked himself up. Cleveland also won the game, 6-1.

Expos Will Win It, The Braves Suggest

The Associated Press

It had the ring of a concession speech, and considering the way the Montreal Expos have been playing it seemed appropriate.

"The Expos are having an awesome year, so now we're fighting to get the wild card," Fred McGriff said after hitting two home runs and driving in four runs as the Atlanta Braves were beating the Reds, 6-4, Monday night in Cincinnati.

The victory did nothing to enhance Atlanta's position in the NL East because the Expos won for the 18th time in 20 games to maintain a six-game lead over the Braves.

Steve Avery was looking ahead as far as possible with a strike looming Friday.

"I hope we can win the next three in Colorado and take our chances coming back after the strike," he said after striking out a career-high 11 batters in eight shutout innings. "It's a shame; I'm starting to throw the ball as good as I am and it's probably my last start of the year — I mean, for a while."

Avery allowed just three hits but threw 118 pitches. So, sitting on a 6-0 lead, he took a seat to start the ninth and watched the thrill-a-minute Atlanta bullpen do what it has done all season: make a game out of it.

Mark Wohlers started the bottom of the ninth by giving up a walk and two hits, one Kevin Mitchell's RBI single. Mike Stanton came on and hit Hal Morris with an 0-2 pitch to load the bases.

Greg McMichael relieved and got Reggie Sanders to fly out. Lenny Harris hit an RBI grounder before Thomas How-

ard doubled sharply to the gap in left-center for two runs. Deion Sanders then grounded out, and McMichael had his 21st save.

The Reds' third loss in the four-game series cut their lead in the NL Central to a half-game over idle Houston.

Expos 3, Pirates 2: Moises Alou's three-run homer put visiting Montreal 33 games over .500 for only the second time in franchise history.

John Wetteland pitched the ninth for his 23d save, striking out Don Slaught to end the

NL ROUNDUP

game with two men on to wrap up the Expos' fourth straight victory.

Steve Cooke checked the Expos on two hits until Marquis Grissom singled to start the sixth. Wil Cordero doubled ahead of Alou's 22d homer.

Giants 5, Cubs 4: Todd Benzing's pinch-hit homer with one out in the eighth in Chicago ended San Francisco's six-game losing streak.

Rockies 7, Dodgers 6: Charlie Hayes' RBI single capped a four-run rally in the ninth that beat visiting Los Angeles and ended Colorado's five-game losing streak. The Dodgers got a two-run double from Mike Piazza in five-run eighth for a 6-3 lead.

Cardinals 11, Marlins 1: Todd Zeile hit two homers and drove in a career-high six runs as St. Louis hand Florida its seventh straight loss to home.

Mets 3, Phillies 2: Jim Lindeman homered, doubled and scored twice as New York handed host Philadelphia its fifth straight loss.

After Latest Non-Meeting, an 'Air of Inevitability'

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Major league baseball's labor negotiations remained stalled as both sides acted as if no meaningful discussions will take place in time to prevent the players from walking off the job after Thursday's games.

With the eighth work stoppage in 23 years closing in, representatives of the players and owners met for about 90 minutes Monday to discuss a host of non-economic issues, including matters such as grievance procedures and how to accrue service time in the pension plan. Nothing was settled, but then no one expected anything to be settled.

"Nobody is going to strike over any issue that was discussed today," said Richard Ravitch, chief negotiator for the owners.

Indeed, the two sides remain so far apart on the central issue — a salary cap — that Friday's strike seems inevitable. There was to be a series of group sessions Tuesday afternoon, but barring a change of heart, the next full bargaining session won't occur until Wednesday — less than 48 hours before the strike is to begin.

The head of the union, Donald Fehr, was even uncertain about a Wednesday meeting. Fehr described his side as "re-signed" to a strike, while Ravitch said he

was "much less optimistic" than he had been.

"I assume there'll be a meeting if someone thinks there's something to talk about," Fehr said. "There's nothing scheduled. There's an air of inevitability about all of this, just as there was in 1981" when players struck for 50 days. "There's a feeling that we won't reach an agreement without a work stoppage. I hope that turns out to be wrong because there's still time. With each passing day, there's less time."

Said Ravitch: "Don and I both recognize that there are real fundamental differences."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

New York 78 49 63
Baltimore 70 47 61
Boston 69 46 60
Toronto 68 45 59
Detroit 67 44 58

Central Division

Chicago 66 44 56
Cleveland 65 43 55
Kansas City 64 42 54
Minnesota 63 41 53
Seattle 62 40 52

West Division

Texas 61 40 51
Oakland 60 39 50
California 59 38 49
Seattle 58 37 48

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Montreal 72 49 63
New York 71 48 62
Philadelphia 70 47 61
Pittsburgh 69 46 60
Florida 68 45 59

Central Division

Cincinnati 67 44 57
Houston 66 43 56
San Francisco 65 42 55
St. Louis 64 41 54
Chicago 63 40 53

West Division

Los Angeles 62 40 52
San Diego 61 39 51
Colorado 60 38 49
San Diego 59 37 48

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 100 77 68-4 11 9
Toronto 100 76 67-3 10 8
New York 100 75 66-2 9 7
Boston 100 74 65-1 8 6
Detroit 100 73 64-0 7 5

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 100 77 68-4 11 9
New York 100 76 67-3 10 8
Philadelphia 100 75 66-2 9 7
Pittsburgh 100 74 65-1 8 6
Florida 100 73 64-0 7 5

SIDELINES

Indurain to Attempt

Record in September

BORDEAUX (Reuters) — Tour de France winner Miguel Indurain is to attempt to break the world hour record of Scotsman Graeme Obree in Bordeaux in the first half of September, an official of the Basque cycling team, Francis Laffargue, said Tuesday.

He said the Spaniard had returned to training Monday.

For the Record

Colin Campbell, 41, the NHL team's top assistant the last two seasons, was named head coach Tuesday of the New York Rangers.

Jan McIntosh, the Springfield coach criticized by national officials, said he was ready to step down in the interests of improving South Africa's rugby union team.

(Reuters)

McDowell's Striking Farewell to Chisox?

The Associated Press

Jack McDowell admitted that it had crossed his mind that maybe he had just pitched his last game for the Chicago White Sox.

If so, it was a fitting farewell as he struck out 10, one shy of his career high, and threw his fifth straight complete game in a 2-1 victory over the Athletics on Monday night in Oakland.

Ozzie Guillen, who singled in the ninth off Ed Vosberg, scored the winning run on Tim Lincecum's RBI single.

That kept the White Sox one game ahead of second-place Cleveland in the AL Central, while the A's remained 19 games behind Texas in the AL West but could be running out of time.

Chicago has two games left and Oakland three, including a

Thursday night contest against Seattle that is the last one before Friday's strike deadline.

"Definitely, I thought about it, not while I was on the mound, but before and after the game," said McDowell, a 20-

AL ROUNDUP

game winner in each of the past two seasons. "It's a possibility, but I don't know whether it's a strong possibility. I feel like we're still going to have time to play baseball" this season.

Either way, he figures he is out of Chicago.

"I don't expect I'll be back," said McDowell, who has clashed with White Sox management and will become a free agent at the end of the year.

Yankees 6, Orioles 5: Luis Polonia scored on Randy Velarde's two-out single in the

bottom of the 11th as New York avoided its first three-game losing streak since July 4.

6 and halved Baltimore's three-game winning streak.

Mark Eichhorn retired the first two batters in the 11th before walking Polonia. Danny Tartabull was hit by a pitch before Velarde looped his winning single to right-center.

Mariners 14, Rangers 4: Tino Martinez went 3-for-5 and drove in a career-high six runs, with Jay Buhner adding a two-run homer and run-scoring single, as Seattle won in Texas.

Angels 6, Royals 1: Tim Salmon homered for the third straight game and Mark Langston pitched a four-hitter as California handed visiting Kansas City its third straight loss.

Indians 6, Blue Jays 1: Kenny Lofton tripled, doubled and

singled, increasing his league-leading hit total to 159, and scored once during Cleveland's victory in Toronto.

Twins 5, Red Sox 2: Matt Walbeck capped a three-run rally in the sixth with a two-run single and then Minnesota added two runs in the seventh, the last coming on Kirby Puckett's single to right for his 105th RBI of the season, to beat visiting Boston.

Brewers 12, Tigers 4: John Jaha and Jeff Cirillo each hit three-run homers during a 10-run seventh as Milwaukee won easily in Detroit.

It was the Brewers' first double-digit inning since they scored 13 runs against California on July 8, 1990. They got eight hits, three of them homers, off Tim Lincecum and reliever Joe Boecker.

Herald Tribune

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Baring the Skull

Another question: Doesn't the "knoh" humiliate male students as thoroughly as it does Faulkner? Why don't feminists also protest on behalf of these wretched young men? Shouldn't we all? It might even put a little iron in a few of the young male students.

New York Times Service

"All he talks about is himself, his stonemason, his plumber, his electrician. He said that we're barbarians because we hunt — here everybody hunts. He earned his money off us, and then he disappeared."

The Hangover From a Year in Provence



Indeed, the only people evidently willing to defend Mayle — the author and his wife, Jennie, having fled these parts last fall after six years and too many autograph hunters — are his farmer neighbors, Faustin and Henriette André, the big-hearted couple

and—as the writer describes in *100-jours Provence*—inviting themselves into the Mayles' living room. This year it's the Japanese, who have bought more than 600,000 copies of "A Year in Provence" since spring. At the Bar du Progrès, Cazeneuve has sold out his stock of 150 copies of

nas sold out his stock of 150 copies of the French-language version, published this year, in which Mayle changed the names of the characters. "Don't confuse commerce with personal feelings," Cazaneuve explains. And what of the other characters? Where is Antoine Massot, the ill-tem-

Meanwhile, at the gray flagstone house separated from the road by rows of grapevines and cherry trees, a real estate agent shows the bare interior to a French couple and their son. Are they aware of the risks of owning this house? The husband briskly nods. Then he purses his lips, annoyed at the intrusion.

It wouldn't be the last. At the other end of the driveway two French cyclists pause and peer toward the house. "Peter Mayle?" they ask hopefully.

Janet Jackson has proved she deserves a little R-E-S-P-E-C-T, at least as much as Aretha Franklin. Jackson has tied the Franklin for the most gold single records (more than 500,000 copies sold) by a female artist, with her 14th gold single, "Anytime, Any Place." The single holds the record for most weeks — 10 — at the top of Billboard's R&B chart. Meanwhile, Michael Jackson and his wife, Lisa Marie Presley, left Budapest aboard a private plane early Tuesday, avoiding reporters and photographers. Where next?

Superstar George Michael has relaunched his battle to free himself from his record company, filing an appeal in London of a High Court decision that had effectively bound him to Sony until the year 2003. Michael's lawyer said royalties from sales of his records had earned Michael \$25 million between 1988 and 1993, compared to \$145 million for Sony.

The Walt Disney company has denied that it had used material from a 1960s Japanese cartoon series for its box-office hit "The Lion King." "Their cartoon did not influence our film at all," said a spokesman, Howard Green, referring to the series inspired by the late Osamu Tezuka's "The Jungle Emperor." Green said the stories were "completely different." Both center on orphaned lion princes — the Disney character is named Simba, the Japanese is Kimba — who lose their crowns to a wicked adult lion and reclaim their thrones.

President Nelson Mandela will receive the Anne Frank Medal for helping steer South Africa away from apartheid, the Anne Frank Foundation in Amsterdam said Tuesday.

**INTERNATIONAL
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Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather



North America
Summer heat and humidity will spread gradually into the eastern United States, including New York City, Boston and Philadelphia late this week. Hot weather will extend from the southern Rockies into the southern Plains. Thunderstorms will be scattered from Orlando to New Orleans.

ably	Heavy Rain	Heavy Snow	Africa
orm rains to and north- is week. will both weather ning will weekend. others late	<h3>Asia</h3> <p>The remnants of Typhoon Doug will bring welcome rains to Korea. Including Seoul later this week, Japan will remain hot with a few scattered thunderstorms in the west. Manila will have a stretch of clear weather later this week with sun and shine. Hong Kong to Shanghai will have scattered rains.</p>	<h3>North America</h3> <p>Anchorage Seattle Chicago</p>	<p>Algeria Cape Town Cairo Hamm Lagos Nairobi Tunis</p>

168	25/23	s	31/69	24/76	pc
167	15/37	pc	16/81	24/76	pc
178	18/64	s	27/60	19/89	pc
168	11/52	s	22/71	12/63	pc
180	23/73	ph	28/52	23/73	pc
170	11/52	pc	22/71	12/63	pc
1100	24/75	s	37/68	24/75	s

frica

168	12/65	pc	22/71	14/67	pc
170	17/60	s	31/68	22/71	pc
194	19/64	s	28/62	19/64	pc
171	17/60	pc	32/60	17/60	pc

17 Everybody's opposite

18 Brickbat

Solution to P

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I	D	N	A	G	E
A	R	M	S	E	L
S	E	C	O	N	D
R	E	C	O	N	D

	Today		Tomorrow	
	High C/F	Low C/F	High C/F	Low C/F
Bahrain	30/86	24/76	32/86	24/75
Cairo	33/91	19/66	36/97	22/71
Damascus	26/82	17/62	31/88	18/68
Jerusalem	27/80	18/64	29/84	20/68
Luxor	29/80	18/64	32/93	23/72

	Today		W	Tomorrow		W
	High C/F	Low C/F		High C/F	Low C/F	
Los Angeles	73/85	64/83	pc	76/81	71/84	sh
San Francisco	27/80	20/68	pc	27/80	21/70	pc
San Diego	18/84	16/61	s	18/84	16/59	pc
San Jose	23/73	13/55	pc	23/73	14/57	pc
San Francisco Bay	26/78	18/64	pc	25/72	18/64	pc

860	14.57	pc	33/81	15/81	pc	SER	ADO
861	15.59	pc	25/77	16/81	pc	CHICKAM	
864	23/73	pc	51/88	24/75	pc	RITAS	
891	22/71	c	51/83	23/73	s	EOEN	AM
896	20/66	pc	30/76	19/66	pc	WED	ACE
898	24/75	t	32/86	24/76	sh	CHA	
900	16/61	pc	27/80	18/64	pc	ACTOR	
908	13/56	pc	23/73	12/53	pc	FREOER	
918	24/75	pc	32/78	25/77	pc		
920	20/68	pc	30/80	21/70	l		
100	29/84	pc	42/107	29/84	s		

ACROSS 10 Downhand

- ACROSS**
- Luggage
Sneaking
suspicion
Waist material
Broadway aunt
"The Old
Curiosity Shop"
heroine
Words of
enlightenment
Everybody's
opposite
Brickbat
- DOWN**
- 19 Bear head,
one
20 Spt. Friday's
comment at
the office
equipment
store?
23 Check-cashing
needs
24 *Insustantial*
25 Biblical infidel
26 Lend a hand
27 Tour grp.
28 "Mighty — a
Rose"

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 31 Big salmon
order for a
security firm? | 2 Not sotto voce |
| 32 Unvanishing | 3 Shine |
| 33 "Don't tell me!" | 4 Wired |
| 34 Goes it alone | 5 Address Stevens |
| 41 ——— European | 6 More than
amiable |
| 42 ——— the iceberg | 7 Écôté site |
| 44 Part of the cost
of floor
covering? | 8 Writer de
"Tocqueville" |
| 46 ——— Canada | 9 Eastern lute |
| 47 Comic Philips | 10 Bushwhacker |
| 48 High dudgoun | 11 Where ends
meet |
| 50 ——— tell | 12 That ship |
| 53 Clock part | 14 Kind of price |

- 46 1989 Nancy Reagan book
 47 Comeback
 48 Bandleader Waring et al.
 49 Gaping hole
 50 Sunflower, in America
 51 Deception
 52 Loses color
 53 Weild
 54 Ear spear
 55 Allusion to Buffalo route
 56 Tom of gold
 57 Words before kiss?
-

Solution to Puzzle of August 9

H	U	M	A	S	A	S	S	T
O	R	M	S	E	G	E	B	T
S	E	R	O	N	D	M	A	N
H	I	T	A	C	K	A	S	N
I	D	E	N	A	M	A	T	R
E	T	O	R	E	A	S	S	E
R	E	E	R	I	T	S	U	R
I	T	S	P	O	R	E	S	S
S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S

instrument that throws Troy
Akon for a loss?

60 "_____ never fly"

61 Nobel chemist
Harold

62 Championship

63 Clock part

64 Cisors (of)

65 Have the helm

66 Grand Ole _____

67 Crime batter of
80's TV

68 Once, once

DOWN

1 Made a _____

_____ quartet

26 Peak ending
27 Wife, to Caesar

28 Slave girl

29 LaFont's
running mate,
1936

31 Politician's
marks

32 Wheeling's river

33 Out of style

34 Bats

35 Suffice with pay

36 Lo-cal

40 Star in Virgo

43 Misgiving

48 Pitches, in a

**Travel in a world without borders, time zones
or language barriers.**



To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the information you need. For more details, call 800-762-2878 or write to AT&T International Calling Service, P.O. Box 989, Long Beach, CA 90801. The Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier.

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ABSE Access Numbers. How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding ABSE Access Number.
3. An ABSE English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of ABSE's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA					
Australia	1-900-881-011	Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-801
China, PRC**	10811	Liechtenstein*	155-10-11	Chile	00A-051
Hong Kong	018-872	Lithuania*	8A196	Colombia	989-11-001
India*	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica**	11
Indonesia*	006-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador*	11
Japan*	0039-111	Malta*	800-890-110	El Salvador*	19
Korea*	069-11	Monaco*	19A-0011	Guatemala*	19
Korea**	069-11	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana***	16
Korea***	11*	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras*	12
Malaysia*	800-0011	Poland**	0A010-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-462-424
New Zealand	000-911	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	17
Philippines*	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	10
Saipua*	295-2872	Russia (Moscow)	153-9042	Peru*	19
Singapore	800-0111-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Sri Lanka	19
Taiwan	400-430	Spain	900-50-00-11	Thailand	00-011-12
Taiwan*	0080-10280-0	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela**	80-011-12
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	Switzerland*	155-00-11		
		U.K.	0500-89-0011		
		Ukraine*	8A100-11		
EUROPE					
Armenia**	8A14111	MIDDLE EAST			
Austria**	022-908-011	Bahrain*	800-001	Bahamas	1-800-672-288
Belgium*	800-100-10	Cyprus*	080-90010	Bermuda*	1-800-872-288
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Israel	177-100-2727	British V.I.	1-800-872-288
Croatia*	99-58-0011	Kuwait	800-288	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-288
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Grenada*	1-800-872-288
Denmark*	8001-0011	Qatar	0800-011-77	Haiti*	001-800-972-288
Finland*	9800-100-10	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Jamaica**	0-800-872-288
France	19A-0011	Turkey*	00-800-12277	Neth. Antill.	001-800-872-288
Germany*	0150-0010	UAE*	800-121	S. King/Neris	1-800-872-288
Greece*	00-800-1311				
Hungary*	00A-800-01111	AMERICAS			
Iceland**	999-001	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Belize	555
Ireland	1-800-590-000	Bolivia*	0-800-1111	Bermuda*	00111
				Kenya*	0800-10
				Liberia	797-797
				South Africa	0-800-99-0172

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 • **Not available from public phones.**
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